

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

REGISTERED No. 44.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXVIII.
NUMBER 8.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1881.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 14TH FEBRUARY.

MR WILLIAM DIGBY, Honorary Secretary to the late Indian Famine Relief Fund, Madras, in a letter to the *Times of India*, says that he adheres to his assertion made at Plymouth that the only part of Southern India in which the famine was fairly met and conquered with the minimum of suffering, was in the Nizam's dominions. Referring to "an Ex-special Famine Officer" he remarks: "My answer to him must either be very long or very short. If I had no mercy upon your general readers, and were sure of space being available to me, I could prove, point by point, my main assertion and show that only in Nizam's Dominions, under Sir Salar Jung's enlightened guidance, was the distress met in a really creditable manner." Again: "I remembered that when we were receiving sums of money by hundreds of thousands of pounds for private relief from England, and we telegraphed to the British Resident at Hyderabad that we would gladly set aside a portion of our receipts for the Nizam's Dominions and send some on account at once, in a day or two an answer came from Sir Salar Jung, warmly appreciating the good-will and generosity of the English people, but adding that the famine in H. M.'s Dominions had practically been mastered, and outside help was not needed." This testimony, wholly spontaneous, is highly creditable to the Nizam's Government.

AS THE TIME for the adjustment of the expenses of the Afghan war between England and India is approaching, the *Times* raises its voice against the policy of the war. It says: "Englishmen are nevertheless fully entitled to complain of the recklessness with which a vast expenditure has been incurred, and the blundering which has brought the whole burden upon them suddenly and inopportunist. If the actual cost of the war had been known, as it might have been last year, some attempt at financial adjustment might have been made at the time. As it is, we are thrown a year out of date, and the whole burden of nearly two years' military expenditure in India is cast upon us at a time when the contemplated changes in our military organization may be expected to make a large addition to our ordinary domestic expenditure for the year. It is idle, perhaps, and not very dignified, to grumble at the cost of a war, the policy of which was fully sanctioned by Parliament when it was first undertaken. But the incapacity of the late Indian Government exhibited in the estimate and control of its expenditure, must inevitably suggest some very serious misgivings as to the wisdom of its general policy." But the *Times* is partly responsible for the war, for it had loudly advocated it at the outset.

WE HAVE much pleasure in reproducing the following from the *Times of India*:

Alluding to the charge of the Allahabad paper that Mr. Robert Knight is seeking to stir up among those to whom his appeal is addressed, hostility and resentment against the British authorities, the *Calcutta Statesman* observes:—We are glad to learn that the "British authorities" in England take a very different view of Mr. Knight's services for India from that of the *Pioneer* and those whom it tries to represent. We believe he has the expressed sympathy of several members of the Government, and those among the most powerful of them. Such men as Mr. Gladstone, Earl Granville, the Duke of Argyll and Mr. Bright have shown that they regard him as a useful friend to our Government, and not as an enemy, and his relations with the India Office are of the most cordial nature. We have seen letters to him from an official of high standing in the India Office, with reference to this very libel case, expressing the greatest surprise that such a prosecution had been instituted, and the greatest interest and sympathy. A like sympathy has been expressed even by men who have been distinguished in the Indian services. One of the ablest of former Residents at Hyderabad—we do not know why we should conceal the name of Sir George Yule—has, we believe, volunteered to give evidence for the defence. We should not have mentioned these matters—we feel indeed that there is a certain appearance of impropriety in so doing—had it not been that the remarks of the *Pioneer* are maliciously intended to frighten people in this country from expressing sympathy with Mr. Knight by creating the opinion that to do so will be to incur the displeasure of the Government. The value of his services is being warmly acknowledged at home, and the time is not distant when it will be felt here.

We say ditto.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL is shewing life. Mr. Mandlik strenuously opposed the Game Bill. The Commercial members also strongly opposed the Cotton Frauds Bill. Sir James Fergusson,

the new Governor of Bombay, supported both the Bills. With regard to the Cotton Frauds Bill His Excellency said: "He should be very averse as a member of Government, to press a law upon the community, and especially upon the commercial community, to whose transactions the Bill would chiefly apply, if it had been shown it would interfere with the course of trade: but, he did not think it could be contended that this Bill would impose any hindrance to the amount of produce sent from the interior to this port, or that it would be a burden upon those who trade in cotton. It simply contained special legislation against fraud in an article which past experience has shown, presents remarkable temptations to fraud. The facilities which had been described as having now been so generally extended through the country, for the suitable preparation of cotton for the market gave every possible facility to the honest dealer, but did not stand in the way of a man who was so short-sighted or so dishonest, as to try to increase his gains by improper practices. As there was a strong presumption that human nature was not changed, and that the temptation which formerly proved too strong would do so again, his Excellency thought they should do no harm in enacting the proposed measure, and would probably do good." But should not a law be passed to punish Manchester manufacturers for fraudulent admixture of coarse and fine yarns in the preparation of Indian cotton goods in order to evade the duty?

TUESDAY, 15TH FEBRUARY.

SEVERE FIGHTING has taken place between the Turcomans and the Russians before Geok Tape. On the 9th January the former made a sudden sortie with a force of 30,000 men, and succeeded in taking the Russian outworks and part of the second parallel, besides capturing several guns. They were afterwards dislodged by the Russians, who recaptured their lost artillery with the exception of one gun. More fighting subsequently took place.

A GREAT BATTLE between the Chilians and Peruvians is reported to have been fought near Lima. It resulted in the defeat of the Peruvians, who were driven from their positions with heavy loss, leaving Chorillos in the hands of the Chilians.

LONDON was visited by a snowstorm of almost unexampled severity. It made traffic in the streets nearly impossible, and business was generally suspended. Some trains in the immediate vicinity were snowed up, and those which continued to run were greatly delayed. The afternoon tide overflowed the low-lying districts on the Surrey side of the river, and added seriously to the discomfort which the storm had brought upon the poorer inhabitants. Gravesend suffered considerably. Barges drifted against the landing pier at Southend and caused damage to the amount of £2,000. At Woolwich parts of the Royal Arsenal and the Dockyard were flooded, and a Government barge with sixty tons of preserved meat was wrecked. Twenty-six barges were sunk at North Woolwich, three men being reported drowned. On the south-east coast the gale caused much devastation, the Admiralty pier at Dover being seriously damaged, whilst the mail steamers were prevented from crossing the Channel.

THE HURRICANE and snowstorm appear to have prevailed with almost equal violence over the whole of England and Wales. The Holyhead Railway was blocked with snow at Aber, and the passengers by the Irish express, after some delay, were taken back to Bangor. The full violence of the storm was experienced in Berkshire, Warwickshire, and as far as Cumberland; whilst around the Welsh and Devonshire coasts the storm raged furiously. Although there was a high wind, with snow, in the north of Scotland, the hurricane seems to have been less severely felt.

THE FOLLOWING story comes from Russia:

It is said that, some short time ago, some peasants were drawing water from a well in Gadatch, where one of them carried a picture of the Virgin floating on the limpid surface. While they were taking counsel together as to the proper course of conduct to be adopted in the face of so marvellous a manifestation, they were joined by two village girls, who, the picture being pointed out to them, declared that, only two hours previously, they had seen it flying about in the air, and watched it as it gently descended into the well. This story of theirs spread throughout the district of Gadatch like wildfire, and as soon as it came to the ears of the landowner upon

whose property the "holy well" was situated, he lost no time in building a chapel over the spring. To this chapel the population of the district has since repaired in daily increasing numbers, leaving the churches empty of their congregations even on Sundays and Saints' days, so that the local clergy, finding their takings growing small by degrees and beautifully less, eventually applied to the police authorities for an official investigation of the alleged miracle. In compliance with this requisition, the Stanovoi of Gadatch forthwith betook himself to the chapel, seized the miraculous picture and deposited it in the police-office. Subsequent inquiry has brought to light the fact that the Virgin's counterfeit presentment had been purchased of a travelling pedlar by the speculative landowner above-mentioned, who had utilised it, with the assistance of his peasantry, for the creation of a sacred shrine upon his estate, and had already cleared a handsome sum by appropriating the money-offerings of the pilgrims who had flocked to the "holy well" from all parts of the surrounding country. It is pleasant to know that this ingenious gentleman is safely in prison, awaiting his trial for sacrilege.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH FEBRUARY.

THE REPORT of the Agricultural Commission on Ireland is a very interesting and important document. It explains why expectations raised by the Land Act of 1870 were not realised, drawing attention to the fact that its calculations were based upon statistics taken during a period of prosperity and inflation, thus causing a fictitious value to be placed on the land. Further, it points out that the Act had come into operation under circumstances the reverse of those amid which it was passed. The report of the minority practically endorses all that the majority recommend, but in addition advocates the granting of liberty to the tenant to sell his interest in his holding and also to have fixity of tenure so long as he does not waste the land and pays his rent. This, it will be seen, embraces the whole programme known as that of the three F's.

IN THE BRITISH ARMY the proportion per 1,000 of men is as follows:—691 English, 81 Scotch, 216 Irish, 10 born in India or the Colonies, 2 foreigners.

GENERAL GARIBALDI'S son has lately sent an agent to Athens to propose to the Greek Government that, in the event of a war between Greece and Turkey, a Garibaldian Corps should be formed, consisting of six or seven thousand men, with himself as leader.

RUSSIA has ACTIVELY commenced operations diverting the river Oxus in the Caspian Sea. The enterprise is under the control of Colonel Grukhevsky, well known as the explorer of the Trans-Caspian steppe. Associated with him are no less than ten engineers, and the Turkestan authorities have placed at his disposal five companies of infantry and three squadrons of Cossacks. These have already set out from Khiva, and by this time are encamped on the shores of Lake Sar Kamish, the furthest point west reached by the overflow of the Oxus. Whilst these are engaged exploring the old bed of the river, and levelling the obstacles, gangs of Khivans will break away the dams of the Oxus, and impede the water towards the Caspian.

COLONEL ARTHUR ELLIS, C.S.I., has designed the Cross to be given to those, who took part in Sir Frederick Roberts' march to Kandahar, and the design has been sanctioned by the Queen. The Cross will be engraved with the words "From Kabul to Kandahar."

WE HAVE received an account of the first meeting of the Victoria Philosophical Institute of England for the year 1881 held at 7 Adelphi Terrace, London, on the 3rd January last, from which we learn that the Society received an accession of 100 Members and Associates during the past year, nearly one-half of whom were Indian, colonial and American, the total strength of the Institute was now nearly 900 including many English and Colonial prelates. Several scientific men had written papers for the Society, containing investigations of philosophical and scientific questions, especially those said to militate against the truth of Revelation. Mr. J. E. Howard read a paper on the "Early Destinies of Man."

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of a memorial of the Bombay Branch of the East India Association addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy against the Vernacular Press Act. They dwell on the loyalty and usefulness of the Vernacular Press, the services it has rendered in the past and the absolute want of necessity of such an enactment. We hear that the Viceroy has called upon the Local Governments for an expression of their opinion on the proposed repeal of the Vernacular Press Act.

THE SAME ASSOCIATION have forwarded to us a copy of a memorial addressed to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State in which they urged again the question of the defrayal of the expenses of the last Afghan war. They pray that as the war had been undertaken solely on imperial considerations, and not required for the purpose of preventing or repelling actual invasion of Her Majesty's Indian possessions, its expenses ought to be charged to the British treasury and not in any way imposed on the revenues, people, or resources of India.

THURSDAY, 17TH FEBRUARY.

THE MADRAS MAIL gives an account of the death and funeral of a Hindu devotee, who died on the 2nd instant. Markar Banoh, the devotee, was a Mahara'ta Brahmin, who came from Gwalior in 1865, and settled at Tanjore with his family. He strictly observed the rules of his caste and of his religion. He was a profound Sanskrit scholar and an uncompromising advocate of Hinduism. He became a Sannassi or devotee some days before his death. He was much loved and respected by the Royal family of Tanjore, who built for him at a cost of several thousands of rupees a monastery or mot, in which he lived. At about 3 P. M. of the 3rd instant the body of the deceased was decorated with yellow garments in flowers and was carried in a basket in which it was placed in a sitting posture. It was followed by a large concourse of people chanting the name of the Supreme Being. The body was interred in a sacred vault opposite to Rajah's Choultry. As soon as the body was interred the pit was filled with measures of salt, and the attendants and witnesses broke over it about 108 cocoanuts.

WE TAKE the following from the *Pall Mall Gazette*:-

Mr. Warton repeated some lines which he had written on the three Es to the House of Commons one night last week:-

Fair rent we must first obtain,
Fixed hold will the land retain.
Free sale for what thus we gain—
Fair rent, fixed hold, free sale,
Fraud to steal what's not their own
Force to keep all they can bone,
Folly sees no crime thus shown—
Fraud and force and folly.
Feeble counsels, weakly planned:
Folk that fears the traitor band;
Forstr in supreme command—
Feeble, funky Forster.]

In Warton's face true wisdom shines,
And with that wisdom worth combines;
His wit is brilliant, from the lines,
Which in the House he brought on.
Three W's we thus obtain
Which Bridport's member can't disdain,
The titles may be long retain—
Wise, Worthy, Witty Warton.
And yet three epithets beside
Into my mind unbidden slide,
Although to keep them out I've tried,
And thus my sonnet shorten.
When'er I think of, hear, or see
That most remarkable M. P.
These W's occur to me—
Weak, Wisly-Washly Warton.

WE HAVE received from our Krishnagur correspondent the following account of a public meeting held to protest against the Rent Bill:

The zemindars of Nuddea assembled at a public meeting held at the local A. V. School, on the 14th instant, to protest against the new Rent Bill. Among those present at the meeting, we noticed the following zemindars, Henry Sany Esq., Indigo Planter, Mohesganj, Baboo Nufur Chunder Pal Chowdry, of Latodia, Babu Sironath Chowdry of Ichupore in Bongong, Rai Judanath Roy Bahadur, zemindar, Krishnagur, Babu Brojocoomar Mullick, zemindar, Meharpor, Babu Denonath Mukherji, zemindar, Meharpor, Babu Kalyanurn Lahoree, zemindar, Krishnagur, Babu Sreekanth Mukherji, zemindar, Krishnagur, Bosh-in Latat, zemindar, Choondanga, Babu Bidhoo Bhushan Bose, zemindar, Poroduh, in Koostea, and several others.

On the motion of Babu Sironath Chowdry, Rai Judanath Roy Bahadur was voted to the chair. The chairman in explaining the object of the meeting made a brief allusion to the provision made in the Bill, as regards the creation of the occupancy rights which would be held valid by three years possession only, on the part of cultivating ryots. Having explained the advantages and disadvantages of this new arrangement, he pointed out how the Nuddea zemindars would be put to great disadvantage in consequence of the *loutbundi* system prevailing to a great extent in almost all over the district. In an elaborate speech he shewed that the Bill instead of, as intended by the Legislature, proving a boon to the zemindars and ryots, would be a fruitful source of litigation between the two classes and the zemindars would be more injured than benefited. He then called upon the gentlemen present to move the following resolutions.

I Moved by Babu Nufur Chunder Pal Chowdry seconded by Babu Sironath Chowdry, and carried unanimously, that a memorial signed by all the zemindars and others interested in land within the district, be sent to Government protesting against the Bill and requesting the legislature to let the law as it is.

II. Moved by Babu Brojocoomar Mullick, and seconded by Babu Denonath Mukherji, that the following gentlemen viz. Babu Nufur Pal Chowdry, Rai Judanath Roy Bahadur and Babu Sreenanath Pal Chowdry, of Rungghat form a Committee to draw up the memorial and to represent the Nuddea zemindars at the meeting of the British Indian Association to be held on the 28th.

Babu Bidobhushan Bose, then proposed to form a Committee to bring about a peaceful solution of the entangled interest between the zemindars and ryots. The proposal owing to late hour of the evening, was postponed for further consideration.

With the usual vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting separated.

WE ARE glad to learn that the Faculty of Law has nominated Babu Upendranath Mitter to be Tagore Law Lecturer for the next session. Babu Upendranath Mitter is a deserving man, and we hope the Senate will confirm his nomination.

WE HAVE received a copy of an appeal for funds issued by the Dukhineshur Reading Club and Library. Local institutions of this kind deserve encouragement.

WE ARE glad to observe that a meeting was held at Putia in the district of Rajshye for the purpose of raising subscriptions in response to Mr. Robert Knight's appeal. The following Resolutions were passed:

1. That this meeting fully recognises Mr. Robert Knight's illustrious services to India, and his claims to the heartfelt gratitude of her millions. It expresses its entire sympathy with his present position, and undertakes to raise subscriptions in aid of his Defence Fund.

2. That a Committee be formed to further the object of the meeting, and the following gentlemen be elected members thereof (here follow 12 names for which we have no space)

THE BRAHMO PUBLIC OPINION has the following:

There was a little scene on Monday last in the London Missionary Society's Institution at Bhowanipore. Two Hindu fathers were alarmed at their boys not returning home after the school hours, and forthwith came to the school premises, and demanded to have them back. They were told to their utter surprise that their boys were bent upon baptism, and would not return. One of them snatched away his boy, while the other managed to get his boy away on some pretence or other.

The Principal of the Institution complained to the magistrate, and on investigation it was found out that the boys were quite contented with the religion of their fore-fathers, and did not wish to be baptised at all.

When will scandals of this kind cease?

FRIDAY, 18TH FEBRUARY.

REFERRING to the scheme of the Director General of the Post Office of India to invest village Banneahs and Moodies with minor postal work in the interior of districts, an Oudh correspondent who is conversant with postal affairs, suggests that for the purpose intended a Patwari would be the fittest man to be trusted with postal work and giving information on postal matters to the rural population. A patwari is an educated man well versed in village affairs and enjoys the confidence of the people, while a banneah from his occupation is looked upon by them with suspicion. As for the objection that a patwari is a travelling officer and will not be at any fixed place, it is of no weight as the extent of his journey seldom exceeds two miles and he is never absent more than a few hours. The same correspondent also suggests that in publishing translations of postal books and notifications the Devanagari character may be used in lieu of Urdu, which is not the popular dialect.

ON THE OPENING of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council Sir Barnes Peacock thus noticed the demise of Sir James Colville. His Lordship said: "Met for the first time since the melancholy event which had interrupted their last sitting, they would not be doing justice to their own feelings if they did not express their deep sense of the well-nigh irreparable loss which her Majesty and this committee had sustained in the death of their lamented colleague. During twenty-one years of assiduous labours at the board Sir James brought to bear on the various questions, great ability and a clear, judicial spirit. His untiring patience and unvarying courtesy were appreciated by the bar. He is gone, but he will long live in our memories as a great judge, an accomplished gentleman, and a warm friend."

THE COUNCIL of Legal Education in London have awarded to Mr. Muncherjee Dadaboy Dadysett, a member of one of the most respected Parsi families of Bombay, and late Magistrate and Sub-Judge in Baroda, and now of the Middle Temple, the second prize worth £25 in Common Law. Mr. Dadysett is the first native of India who has succeeded in getting a prize in a competitive examination held by the four Inns of Court.

MR. AMIR ALI, Presidency Magistrate, has been appointed for the second time to the Bengal Council. He is a worthy representative of the Mahomedan Community.

WE HAVE received the annual report of the Sailors' Reading and Coffee Rooms at 19, Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta for 1880. More than 800 sailors were received in the Rooms during the year. The receipts on account of the Rooms from various sources amounted to Rs. 20,223 and the expenditure to Rs. 20,148-0-3, leaving a balance of Rs. 125-15-6 at the end of the year. Great credit is due to Mr. Stone the Superintendent of the Rooms for his thoughtful and judicious management of the Institution.

WE HAVE received from the India Office the prospectus of the Imperial Gazetteer of India to be completed in nine volumes, and will be sold at £3.3 for the whole set. The first six volumes will be published in March next and sold at £2.2s; the remaining three will be published in June following.

price £1 1s. A limited number of copies we are told will be for sale and orders for the complete work will receive precedence. The Imperial Gazetteer furnishes for the first time an account of India based upon a statistical survey of the country and upon an actual enumeration of the people.

WE ARE requested by a correspondent to notice that Raja Purnanunda Deb Rai Mohasoy of Bansbariah has offered two scholarships for the encouragement of primary education in the district of Hooghly. The Patshalla examinations were held at the residence of the Raja on the 5th instant, and the boys were examined by the Inspector of Schools assisted by the Raja.

SATURDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY.

REFERRING to the memorial of the Indian Press to the Viceroy against the abolition of the office of Press Commissioner the *Times* Calcutta correspondent says: "This almost unanimous expression of opinion can hardly be overlooked by Lord Ripon, while, on the other hand, the abolition of the office is actively urged by only a single journal, which formerly enjoyed the monopoly of the official news, and which, therefore, is obviously interested in wishing to revert to the old practice." How is it that the question still hangs fire? Has it been referred to the Secretary of State?

MR. PRIMROSE, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, and some of the Vice-regal staff having expressed a desire to hear Indian music, the Maharaja Joteendra Mohun Tagore and his brother Raja Showrendra Mohun Tagore got up last Thursday night a nice little musical party at their Boituckhana residence. There were also present some American gentlemen, who are travelling in the East. They were very much pleased with what they saw and heard.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE announces that there are to be matins at the fox-hut under orders of the Governor. What an appropriate time for taking the name of God!

WE TAKE from the journal of the National Indian Association the following items of Indian intelligence:

Syed Nurul Huda (St. John's College), of Patna, has passed in the Third Division of the Law Tripos in the University of Cambridge.

Kumar Gajendro Narayan, of Cooch Behar, has received the Diploma of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, making him a Member of the College (M. R. A. C.).

The following gentlemen have passed their Final Examination at the Inns of Court (Law of Real and Personal Property, Common Law and Equity):—Mr. Ahsan Uddin Ahmed (Inner Temple); Mr. N. F. Bhandara (Middle Temple); Kumar Gajendro Narayan, of Cooch Behar (Middle Temple).

Mr. C. Akilandsiya (Inner Temple) has passed the Examination in Roman Law.

Mr. D. K. Ghose (Lincoln's Inn) has joined University College, Gower street.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following message from the Press Commissioner:

Calcutta, February 18, 1881.—General Mir Ahamed has reached Peshawar from Kabul on a mission from the Amir to the British Government, and will proceed to Calcutta. It is reported from Kandahar that the Amir's force four regiments of infantry 100 sowars, and four guns, has arrived at Ghazni. This needs confirmation. Supplies continue to come to Kabul and the roads are open.

ANOTHER NATIVE has been shot by a soldier. The *Civil and Military Gazette*, which announces this fact, admits that it has not yet received particulars of this affair, but it jumps to the conclusion that it must have been "accidental." The writer might well have spared his opinion.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL has pronounced judgment in the great Unchastity Case. It was delivered by Sir Barnes Peacock, which consists for the most part of a detailed enunciation of the arguments of the three dissentient Judges of the Bengal High Court. It upholds the judgment of the majority of the Judges of the High Court.

THERE were 273 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 12th February, of which there were from small pox 10, cholera 8, fever 85, bowel complaints 33, phthisis and asthma 26, tetanus 16 and the rest from other causes. Ten children were still-born and 3 persons died in old age. The deaths among non-Asiatics and mixed races were 9.

WE ARE glad to notice that our Lahore contemporary of the *Tribune* has added a third sheet to his paper. This new journal is full of promise, and we hope it will both deserve and command success.

THE BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL reopened this forenoon. The programme is not long. Leave was granted for the introduction of some small bills.

SREE GRIDHARJEE MAHARAJ of Nathdwara, the high priest of the Bullavacharjees, has arrived in Calcutta and is putting up in the house of Babu Dammodur Das Burmono. His object we are informed is to solicit an interview with His Excellency the Viceroy.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—
 1. Report on the Administration of the License Tax in Bengal for 1879-80. 2. Further correspondence relating to the affairs of Afghanistan including the recognition of Sirdar Abdur Rahman Khan as Ameer of Kabul (Blue-Book.) Memorial of the Bombay Branch of the East India Association to the Premier on the defrayal of the Afghan war expenses. 4. Memorial of ditto, to the Viceroy on the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act. 5. Further correspondence relating to the estimates for the War in Afghanistan (Blue-Book.) 6. Thacker Spink's Literary Circular for January 1881. 7. A complete system of Short-Hand for Marathi. By Gojanun Bhanu Vaijya, Bombay. 8. Messrs. Haddon and Co's Illustrated Trade List of Type, Machinery &c., for January 1881. 9. *Muttar Upadesa* or Instructions of a mother. By S. M. Hemangini. 10. *Amar Chinta*—or My Thoughts in Bengali. By Umbika Churn Gupta, Mymensing. 11. *Suvankari* and *Manasanka* or Mental Arithmetic in Bengali. By Kamini Kumar Chakravarti, Mymensing. 12. The Bunga Durshan—a Bengali monthly, for Aghrayan 1287 B. E. 13. The Paricharika—a Bengali monthly, for Maugh, 1287 B. E. 14. Journal of the National Indian Association, for February 1881. 15. The Basuto War.—A brief reply to Sir Bartle Frere's article in the "Nineteenth Century." By F. W. Chesson.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London February 12th.—The *Daily News* publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg stating that General Skobelev's main body has returned to Bami in detachments from Askaniya-Petka and Geopetka (? Geoktepe.)

12th.—The *Daily News* publishes a rumour that a plot has been discovered to blow up Windsor Castle, and that the Queen's return to Windsor has in consequence been postponed, and other precautionary measures taken. The *Times* publishes a paragraph stating that Lieut. Col. Justice, Assistant Adjutant General West Indies, will be appointed to the Gold Coast Command.

14th.—The *Times* publishes a paragraph stating that Lieutenant General Hardinge has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of Bombay. The further reinforcements for Sir George Colley are the 11th and 14th Hussars and a thousand drafts. The steamer *Hunkow* proceeds to Bombay from Durban to fetch a portion of the 14th Hussars. The latest Cape advices state that one week's armistice has been requested by the Basuto Chief, Letsea, and has been granted. A large meeting was held yesterday in Hyde Park, when copies of the Irish Coercion Bill were burnt.

Advices have been received that disturbances have broken out in Crete. Mr. Goschen has arrived at Constantinople. Count Hatzfeldt, German Ambassador, is now on his way.

15th.—Earl Granville in replying to questions in the House of Lords said that no record of the Russian proposal to the partition of Turkey and Central Asia has been discovered either by the Foreign or India Office. In the speech made by General Roberts at the Mansion House last night which was a most elaborate one, he strongly condemned the short service system, and dwelt upon the importance of regimental esprit de corps. Referring to the native army in India, he said it was impossible to apply an uniform system to it, and that more British Officers were required in corps raised in non-military districts.

The Secretary in the Home Department, replying to a question, said that the Fenian Chief, Stephens was at present in Paris.

15th.—The German Parliament opened to-day with a speech from the throne which was read by the Chancellor, who said he had every confidence that the European concert would secure the maintenance of peace.

16th.—The *Daily News* publishes a telegram from Kelat, dated the 4th instant stating that a council of Merv Chiefs has been held, at which they resolved to resist the Russians to the last extremity with their whole force, which will be concentrated in order to prevent the Russian passage to Tejeud. In the meantime General Skobelev is accumulating supplies and provisions with the intention of marching through Persian territory against Tejeud. Thirty elders of Merv have gone to Kandahar to seek assistance. The above message was delayed owing to repetition, one important word being mutilated.

16th.—Mr. Parnell, writing to the Land League in Dublin urges passive resistance to coercion, and agrarian agitation of the masses in England and Scotland.

17th.—The latest advices from the Cape state that the armistice, granted to the Basutos, commences on the 18th instant. Communication between Durban and Newcastle is interrupted. The Catholics are protesting against Mr. Parnell's cordial interview with Rochefort.

17th.—The latest advices from Natal state that Sir Evelyn Wood, with the 60th Rifles, 92nd Foot, and the 15th Hussars had crossed the river Ingagane. Further stringent rules are to be made empowering the speaker to expedite the Business of the House of Commons in committee. The Radicals and Irish members are indignant at this.

18th.—The latest advices from Natal state that communications between Newcastle and Durban, which were interrupted, are now restored. Reinforcements have arrived at Newcastle. Sir George Colley has held a conference with Sir Evelyn Wood. It is reported that the Boers have been strongly reinforced, and are preparing to concentrate their forces at Laagsnek. The British flying Squadron has arrived at the Cape.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on Wednesday, the 23rd Inst., at 7 P. M.
 Subject: Binocular Vision and Optical Illusion.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Saturday, the 26th Inst., at 3 P. M.
 Subject: General Properties of Metals.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1881.

THE REPORT OF THE RENT-LAW COMMISSION.

XXVIII.

THE Rent Commission notice at length the subject of the registration of transfers of tenures and under-tenures in the sherista of the superior landlord. They state that since the earliest times a record has been kept in the Collectorate of the transfers of revenue-paying estates, in order that Government might be apprised as to who is the person for the time being liable to pay the revenue. When *patni* tenures were created, their incidents were in many respects assimilated to those of revenue-paying estates. Act X of 1859 required all dependent *talukdars* and other persons possessing a permanent transferable interest in land intermediate between the zemindar and the cultivators to register in the sherista of the zemindar or superior tenant, to whom the rents of their *taluks* or tenures were payable, all transfers of such *taluks* or tenures or portions of them by sale, gift or otherwise, as well as all successions thereto and divisions among heirs in cases of inheritance. The zemindar or superior tenant was further required to admit to registry, and otherwise give effect to all such transfers when made in good faith, and all such successions and divisions, and, if he refused to do so, an application could be made to the Collector who was empowered to enquire, and if he saw fit, make an order for registration. Act VIII. of 1869, B. C. reproduced these provisions, but it gave no power to the Collector to compel the zemindar to register such transfers. The Commission in their Draft Bill propose that every succession to, or transfer of, a tenure or under-tenure or any portion thereof, or of an occupancy holding shall, within three months after such transfer or succession, be registered in the sherista or Rent-office of the landlord to whom the rent of such tenure, under-tenure or occupancy holding is payable. The landlord is required to admit to registry and otherwise give effect to every such transfer or succession, but no landlord is required to give effect to any division or distribution of the rent, nor shall any such division or distribution be valid against him without his consent in writing. They have defined the term "transfer" to mean a transfer by private sale, gift, or exchange, or by sale in execution of a decree; and have defined "succession" to mean devolution by will or by inheritance. They have declared the landlord entitled to a fee upon every registration of a transfer or succession, such fee to be two per centum of the annual rent, but not to be less in any case than one rupee, or more than one hundred rupees. They have provided that, in every case of transfer not being a transfer by sale in execution of a decree, the transferor shall cease to be, and the transferee shall become, personally liable for the rent from and after the date of application for registry. This applies to cases of private transfer, which must be known both to the transferor and the transferee, who thus have it in their power to regulate their liability for the rent falling due subsequent to the transfer. If no application is made for the registration of the transfer, the transferor remains liable for the rent, and the landlord is not bound to recognize the transferee. When the transfer is by sale in execution of a decree for arrears of the rent of the tenure, under-tenure or occupancy holding, the transferee or purchaser becomes liable for the rent from the date of the confirmation of the sale by the Court. The consequence of non-registration of a private transfer is, that the former tenant is not discharged from his liability for the rent, and the landlord is not bound to recognize the transfer. In cases of transfer of a tenure or under-tenure by execution sale, and in cases of succession, the Commission

provide that, if application is not made for registration within three months, the landlord may attach the tenure or under-tenure and collect the rents, for any surplus of which over and above his own head-rent and the collection-expenses he is, however, liable to account. The attachment may be continued until the transfer or succession is registered, and, if the collections are insufficient to discharge the head-rent, the superior landlord may bring the tenure or under-tenure to sale. If after the sale there is still a deficiency, he may proceed to make the transferee personally liable. As regards succession to occupancy holdings and their transfer by execution sale the Commission propose to allow the landlord to attach the holding, when registration has not been applied for within three months, and cultivate it or let it for cultivation. If registration is not applied for before the expiry of the year next ensuing after the succession or transfer, they have provided that the holding shall be at the absolute disposal of the landlord. They think that, if the person succeeding or purchasing takes no steps to effect registration for more than a year, this may reasonably be taken as an abandonment of the holding. The Commission provide that application for registration shall be made within three months after the date of the succession or transfer, and in this case the fee, to which the landlord will be entitled upon registration, is two per centum of the annual rent. If registration is not applied for within three months, the defaulter shall be liable to a penalty of ten times the ordinary fee, subject however to a minimum of ten rupees and a maximum of one thousand. The same rule applies to an occupancy holding after the three months and before the expiry of the year next ensuing after the succession or transfer by execution sale. Where a landlord without just cause refuses to register a transfer or succession, the Commission provide for a civil suit to compel him to do so; and, if pecuniary loss has resulted from his refusal, the Civil Court may award damages to the person injured. They further state that the Board of Revenue may prescribe for any class of landlords a form of Register of successions to, and transfers of, tenures, under-tenures and occupancy holdings; and that, when any such form has been prescribed, every person concerned in any such succession or transfer shall be entitled to a copy of the entry relating thereto on payment of a fee of four annas. Having regard to the large number of petty landlords in these provinces, they do not prescribe this Register for all landlords generally, while in large estates such a Register may be maintained with most of the advantages of a Court Roll in an English Manor.

We approve of these provisions generally. We consider it of the utmost importance that there should be a complete registration in the zemindar's *sherista* of the tenures, under-tenures, and occupancy holdings comprised in his estate. As the draft bill of the Commission stands, there will be we fear some difficulty about the registration of occupancy holdings. The Bill recognizes the growth of an occupancy tenure within an occupancy tenure. Now, the question is whether an occupancy tenure of the second degree will come under the registration clause. The sub-tenant of an occupancy tenant is not recognized by the superior landlord, and is the latter to be bound to register mutation of name of a sub-tenant? The occupancy tenure of the second degree may not be transferable by private sale, though the Bill is not clear upon this point, but it will doubtless be transferable by sale in execution of a decree as well as by gift and inheritance. In that case will such transfer be held admissible to registration in the *sherista* of the superior landlord? As regards the growth of an occupancy right within an occupancy tenure, we are opposed to it, and the omission of the provision will remove the difficulty under notice. The Commission we observe make a distinction between tenures and under-tenures, and occupancy holdings in case of default. In the first mentioned case the tenures and under-tenures may be attached, in the last mentioned case the occupancy holding may be attached, but after a year may be resumed by the landlord. We think this provision ought to apply to all cases alike, for then the holders of tenure and under-tenures would have an active incentive

for the registration of transfer. The enforcement of the penalty for non-registration should of course be made under order of court, but it should be made as summary as possible. We think that there ought to be a provision to the effect that the superior landlord shall not be bound to recognize any division of a tenure or holding made without his consent, nor to admit to registration any tenure or holding below a certain minimum area.

LORD LYTTON'S VINDICATION SPEECH. II.

IN our last issue we made some general remarks on Lord Lytton's vindication speech. We will now go into some details. The principal point of his Lordship's speech was directed against the abandonment of Kandahar. The position which his Lordship took up was that the retention of Kandahar was essential to the exclusion of Russian influence from Afghanistan. He quoted Lord Lawrence to show that even the author of the policy of masterly inactivity had always held that Russian political influence ought not to be allowed to be established in the country of the Afghans. So far there can be no room for any difference of opinion. Lord Lytton contends that the only effectual safeguard against a recurrence of the dangers which the late Afghan war brought to light is the retention of Kandahar. He says:—

The Russian Mission to Cabul which was the immediate occasion of the Afghan war was a proceeding the morality of which has been defended on the ground that it was virtually a war measure justified by facts; but I wish to point out to the House that it is not the morality of the proceeding that practically concerns us, it is the danger of it. And, in this point of view, it really matters nothing to us whether that mission was the result of sudden impulse, because, if that was the case, it most clearly shows how very serious the danger would be from establishing in Afghanistan any foreign influence more powerful or energetic than our own. If, on the other hand, it was the result of premeditation, it shows how great is the value which Russia, naturally I think, attaches to a question of such an influence and the steps she may be disposed to take in order to secure it. In either case it is obvious how very serious may be the mischief if you relax your own firm grasp of your Indian empire. (Hear, hear.) There is another consideration to be taken into account. I do not suppose there exists in Europe a man whose mind is more loaded with weightier and more constant care, arising out of wide interests, than the Sovereign who personally administers the vast empire of Russia. It is practically impossible for any Government in that position to be constantly watching or interfering with the detailed action of its local authorities in a region so remote as Central Asia. Therefore, the Russian Governor-General of Tashkend, as the representative of that great, distant, and despotic Government, must always enjoy position of very great practical independence, much greater than any Viceroy of India; and if he be an ambitious man, or anxious to extend the influence or territory of his Sovereign, he will naturally engage, as an energetic agent always does, in projects he may not be instructed to do, because, if he succeeds, he is sure to have a share of the credit. This leads me to the point of what I have to say about the origin and objects of the Russian mission. The facts of history prove that it was not an unpremeditated mission, but the result of years of direct negotiation. I will not go into the details of the despatches, which are in your Lordships' hands; but I will say that for three years, from 1872 to 1875, the Russian Governor of Tashkend was constantly in communication with the Ameer of Cabul, and the Ameer of Cabul regarded these communications naturally as having for their objects nothing less than the establishment of Russian influence at Cabul. I do not wish to refer any further to that circumstance, because it was only a few years ago the subject of very animated controversy in this House, and I should be most reluctant to introduce in any remarks that may fall from me any personal feeling or anything which should provoke such feeling on the part of any member of this House. But from 1875 to 1878 the Russian Government at Tashkend was permanently represented and represented in the most efficacious manner, by relays of special agents at Cabul, one arriving before the other left, and the Indian Government had the best reasons for knowing that the object of these measures was to prepare that Russian alliance with Cabul which was afterwards effected.

This part of Lord Lytton's speech was satisfactorily answered by the Duke of Argyll. His Grace shewed conclusively that the only danger which arose to the Indian Empire from Russian influence was that brought on by the violent and unjust conduct of the late Government towards the late Amir. The Duke observed:—"You talk of the Russian Mission. By your own avowal you left the late Amir to the influence of Russia 14 months before the Russian Mission was sent to Cabul. The noble earl opposite withdrew his agent from Cabul, in the month of April, 1877, and the Russian Mission did not arrive at Cabul till the end of June, 1878, when a wholly different state of things had arisen. In a despatch dated the 10th of May, 1877, the noble earl said that after the conference at Peshwar the Amir would be left entirely to the influence of Russia. Well, that is exactly

what happened. The noble earl seems at that time to have anticipated the action in the sister island of the disciples of Mr. Parnell. He first plied the unfortunate Amir with threatening letters and then 'Boycotted' him, and having thus been plied with threatening letters and 'Boycotted' by the English power, Shere Ali naturally, as soon as danger arose, threw himself into the arms of Russia." It may be said without exaggeration that Lord Lytton invited a Russian Mission to Cabul, in order that its reception by the Amir might give him an occasion for declaring war against him. But it is only fair to add that Russia was not wholly blameless in the matter. She had no business to carry on a correspondence with the Amir of Cabul through her Governor-General in Tashkend. From the Central Asian papers which were published two years ago it appeared that for some time past General Kaufmann had been in communication with Shere Ali. This was an act of bad faith on the part of Russia, because she had repeatedly pledged herself not to interfere with Afghanistan in any way. But the misconduct of Russia did not certainly justify the invasion of Afghanistan. Lord Northbrook and the Duke of Argyll exonerate Russia from all blame in communications with the Amir of Cabul. But we do not agree with them. The communications may have been of a formal character; but still General Kaufmann had no business to correspond with Shere Ali. Lord Lytton explains that the retention was not necessary so long as the Treaty of Gundamak existed. Of course, the Gundamak arrangement was the best that could have been made to exclude foreign influence from Afghanistan. But if Lord Lytton had had any knowledge of Afghanistan or of its people, he would have known that the collapse of the Gundamak Treaty was merely a question of time. It might even be said that he himself had courted that collapse. He had been warned of the danger of sending a British Mission to Cabul before Yakub Khan's authority had been thoroughly and firmly established; but the late Viceroy ridiculed the notion of danger.

Lord Lytton speaks of the effect which the abandonment of Kandahar will produce. He remarks:—

The effect of it in India will be this—in every native bazaar, along every frontier, from one end to the other of Asia, it will have the effect of displaying to Her Majesty's Indian subjects, and feudatories, and neighbours the unaccustomed and bewildering spectacle of the most violent and altogether inexplicable oscillation in the policy of their rulers. (Hear, hear.) If I know anything of Indian character—and I have had the opportunity of studying it for many years—I say the effect of the spectacle will certainly not be conducive to their respect for the sobriety and steadiness of our will, or confidence in the certainty of our wisdom, or belief in the value of our word. That will be the effect in India, and what will it be in England? Obviously it will be—I will not say to cast upon the late Government, for I do not believe it possible—but to advertise to the whole country the deliberate intention and eager desire of the present Government to cast upon their predecessors in office the unmerited odium of having involved India in a great and costly war, leading to no appreciable result or adequate benefit to the permanent security and welfare of the Empire. I am confident that history will decide that the blood and treasure which that war cost will be laid to the charge of the Government which rejects the results which it produced and the advantages which were secured by it. I will add that it really does seem to me, considering the fact that Parliament has by large and repeated majorities adopted the principles and objects of that policy, that the presumption *prima facie* would be that its reversal would amount to a declaration that those principles were all wrong and those objects all worthless.

On this point also the Duke of Argyll had the best of the argument. His Grace has no difficulty in showing that Lord Lytton himself had violently and radically changed the Afghan policy of the Government. The late Viceroy had come out with instructions in his pocket to abandon the policy of former Viceroys from Lord Lawrence to Lord Northbrook, and to carry out a new frontier policy. Lord Lytton should, therefore, have been the last man in the world to have said that a violent change of policy was above all things to be deprecated. Lord Lytton now looks upon the capture of Kandahar as the most important and appreciable result of the Afghan war; but this is altogether a new idea. In his memorable despatch on the Afghan war written shortly after the conclusion of the Treaty of Gundamak Lord Lytton distinctly said that it was not his intention to retain Kandahar. We fail to understand how the murder of Sir

Louis Cavagnari and his comrades at Cabul should have brought about such a prodigious change over Lord Lytton's views in regard to the importance of Kandahar. It is strange that while Lord Lytton so carefully and eloquently describes what the effect of the abandonment of Kandahar will be on India, he does not care to consider what the effect of its retention will be on this country. Lord Northbrook makes the following pertinent observations on this latter point:—

In my opinion the feeling among the native princes of India when our troops retire from Afghanistan will be a feeling of confidence in the justice of the British Government and an assurance that their words, when solemnly used, will be carried out by deeds; and they will also feel that the Government, according to their own proclamation, is not at war with the people of Afghanistan. If I can interpret with any truth the feelings of the natives of India I will interpret them to be that promises solemnly made were intended to be kept and that after a most successful war, as far as the overrunning of the country went and the defeat of the Afghans by our troops, we are content to go back to our own territories, confident in our own strength and in our power to husband our resources.

The permanent maintenance of the British power at Kandahar is all that Lord Lytton advocates. If the object he has in view can be attained without annexation he has no objection to the adoption of that course. But as Lord Northbrook points out the maintenance of British power at Kandahar practically means its annexation. "There can be no doubt whatever," His Lordship remarks, "that if a large British force were stationed in the neighbourhood of Kandahar with a British resident in that country, if that were not annexation, it would be annexation in a very few years." This is perfectly true. Lord Northbrook rightly says that this rectification of frontier has been very much of a mystery. He continues:—

One time we were told that it meant merely sending out three detached posts. Then we were to hold the Khyber Pass and the Kuram Pass. Then the scientific frontier was changed again. Now we are told the scientific frontier consists in giving up the Khyber Pass, holding the Kuram Valley, annexing Candahar, and giving Herat to Persia. So far as I can understand the policy of the late Government, there has from year to year been some change in the scientific frontier. I was certainly surprised to hear the noble earl opposite say a word at all about the Kuram Valley, because if one thing more than another has been proved it is that the Kuram Valley as a military position possesses no value whatever. It was not so long since Sir F. Roberts was in considerable difficulty in it. The pass which terminates the Kuram Valley is snowed up five months in the year. I can conceive nothing worse than the location of troops in such a place, and I have never seen any recommendation of the Kuram Valley as a part of the scientific frontier by any officer who has any knowledge of the country.

There is not a consensus of opinion among experts on this rectification of frontier. Lord Northbrook shows that the so-called scientific frontier will increase the danger of our own position. He remarks:—

What are we asked to do in occupying Candahar? Do your Lordships know that from Sherpore to Quetta the distance is 225 miles, and to Candahar 370 miles; and that the country is so difficult that it is precisely the kind of region that we should endeavour to place between us and our enemies. (Hear, hear.) Noble lords will recollect how difficult it was for us with the whole resources of India to maintain our communications with Candahar. The other day, after the disaster at Maiwand, General Primrose was at Candahar and General Phayre was on the road from Quetta with troops ready to support him, but so great were the transport difficulties, even after the war had lasted for two years, that Sir F. Roberts by his gallant march relieved Candahar long before General Phayre was able to move.

Then comes the question of expense. Lord Lytton, as might have been expected, does not attach sufficient weight to it. His Lordship urges that the cost of retaining Kandahar will be small; and that even if it were heavy, the Government should incur it in view of the important interests involved. Lord Northbrook estimates that the expense of retaining Kandahar could not be less than £1,500,000, an estimate the accuracy of which is beyond question, coming, as it does, from such an acknowledged authority in matters of finance as His Lordship. If India be called upon to bear this additional expenditure of £1,500,000 *per annum* for the retention of Kandahar, her finances would be simply paralyzed.

THE KABUL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE Foreign Office has kindly placed at our disposal the secret correspondence, which is said to have passed between the late Amir Shere Ali and his son Yakub Khan, and the Russian authorities, and which is understood to have been

published in England. We have read the correspondence carefully, and we must say that it proves to be a veritable mare's nest. There is nothing in the correspondence, which was not known before, or throws any new light upon the relations subsisting between the late Amir and the Russian Government. We all know the history of the Russian Mission to Kabul. It was undertaken by the Russian Government to create a diversion in the East in order to confront the attitude of England on the Russo-Turkish question. The first letter in the correspondence before us, is one from General Von Kaufmann to the late Amir Shere Ali, dated June 1878, in which he intimates the deputation of his agent, General Stolieteff, and says, "he will inform you of all that is hidden in my mind. I hope you will pay great attention to what he says, and believe him as you would myself, and that after due consideration you will give him your reply; meanwhile be it known to you that your union and friendship with the Russian Government will be beneficial to the latter and still more so to you. The advantages of a close alliance with the Russian Government will be permanently evident." Surely there was nothing very reprehensible in this message, though it plainly indicated what Russia meant and wanted. The Amir politely acknowledged this letter. Then General Stolieteff, wrote to Wazir Shah Mohammed Khan, October 1878:

By the power and order of God there is no empire equal to that of our great Emperor. May God make his life long. Therefore, whatever our Government advises you, you should give ear to it. I tell you the truth that our Government is wise as a serpent and harmless as a dove. There are many things which you cannot understand, but our Government understands them well. It often happens that a thing which is unpleasant at first is regarded as a blessing afterwards. Now, my kind friend, I inform you that the enemy of your famous religion wants to make peace with you through the Kaiser (Sultan) of Turkey. Therefore, you should look to your brothers who live on the other side of the river. If God stirs them up, and gives the sword of fight into their hands then go on in the name of God (Bismillah); otherwise you should be as a serpent; make peace openly, and in secret prepare for war; and when God reveals His order to you, declare yourself. It will be well when the envoy of your enemy wants to enter the country, if you send an able emissary, possessing the tongue of a serpent and full of deceit, to the enemy's country, so that he may, with sweet words, perplex the enemy's mind, and induce him to give up the intention of fighting with you. My kind friend, I entrust you to the protection of God. May God be the protector of the Amir's kingdom, and may trembling fall upon the limbs of your enemies. Amen.

In this letter the General plainly sought to incite the Amir to a war with the English, but this was a natural outcome of the relations then subsisting between England and Russia. Then Amir Shere Ali reported to General Kaufmann the advance of English troops into his territory. He wrote: "As I now write they have advanced as far as Khyber the frontier of the God-granted territory of Afghanistan. They have completed their preparations for an expedition. It now only remains for us to encounter each other. In short, matters have now passed the stage of temporising, that is to say, they are proving aggressors. It is, therefore, the bounden duty of the officers of this God-granted Government to protect, according to their power and ability, the frontiers and the lives and property (of the people), but the fire of this disturbance is not likely to be extinguished; and soon after this friendly letter reaches you, you will hear that the British and the Afghan Governments have got involved in war. Relying upon your friendship, I expect that you will bestow your particular attention on the subject, and lend me your friendly aid in any way you think proper." His Highness addressed another letter to the Emperor of Russia. He had been dissatisfied with our Government, and wrote to the Czar to say that "to form friendship by force and to send a mission with such a crowd and uproar (as the British proposed) was contrary to the custom and usage of all nations." Again: "But it is a fact that the more we give in the more hostile they become. The British Government this day stands in the same position with regard to the Afghan Government as it did about forty years ago, viz., in those days an ambassador of the illustrious Russian Government and an agent of the British Government had arrived in Afghanistan. The late Amir, led by his sound judgment, preferred the friendship of Your Imperial Majesty to that of the English Government, and Afghanistan in consequence suffered what it suffered. In

short, the English are determined upon war, and the subjects of this God-granted Government will defend their frontier, their lives, and property to the best of their ability. Let us see what Providence will result from this war, and what He will bring to pass." The correspondence contains no reply from the Russian Emperor to this note. His Highness again and again wrote to General Stolieteff and General Kaufmann for friendly assistance, but neither of them held out any hope. On the contrary General Kaufmann wrote, "I am informed on good authority that the English want to come to terms with you; and as a friend I advise you to make peace with them if they offer it." The late Amir replied: "You have written that I should make peace with them. I know from the conduct and manners of the British Government that they will never withdraw from their enmity towards this God-granted Government. They will not listen to any overtures for reconciliation and the removal of the misunderstanding, although no shots have as yet been exchanged." General Kaufmann next wrote:

The British Ministers have given a pledge to our ambassador in London that they will not interfere with the independence of Afghanistan. I am directed by His Majesty the Emperor to communicate this news to you, and then after forming friendship to go to His Majesty. I intend to go to the Russian capital after I have arranged the affairs of this country (Turkistan). As I do not consider it advisable to keep your trusted officials, whom you are in want of, here any more, I send Muhammad Hassan Khan, Kamnab (Deputy Governor), and Gholam Haidar Khan, with two officers, back to you.

Again in a letter to General Rosgonoff, Russian Envoy at Kabul:

"The Ameer knows perfectly well that it is impossible for me to assist him with troops in winter. Therefore, it is necessary that war should not be commenced at this unreasonable time. If the English, in spite of the Ameer's exertions to avoid the war, commence it, you must then take leave of the Ameer and start for Tashkend, because your presence in Afghanistan in winter is useless. Moreover, at such a juncture as the commencement of war in Afghanistan you ought to come here and explain the whole thing to me, so that I may communicate it to the Emperor. This will be of great benefit to Afghanistan and to Russia."

Thus the Russian Mission was withdrawn. We know that this was done under pressure from England. In December 1878 after the battle of Ali Musjid the Amir wrote to Envoy:

Now as this is the time for His Imperial Majesty the Emperor to lend friendly assistance, I have addressed a letter to my kind friend, the Governor of Turkistan, requesting him not to withhold the aid of troops at this time of need, in accordance with the requirements of the friendship between the two Governments, and to defer the aid till some other time, but to send to Afghan Turkistan the 32,000 troops of Tashkend which General Stolieteff told me in your presence were ready and would be despatched whenever I required them. I allow you to urge both day and night the Russian Government of Turkistan for aid, and do not delay in this matter."

In the same strain His Highness wrote to General Kaufmann, saying, "should any harm or injury, which God forbid, befall the Afghan Government, the dust of blame will certainly settle on the skirt of His Imperial Majesty's Government." But the Russian General again held out no hope. The Amir wanted to go to St. Petersburg. General Kaufmann thus replied:

I have written to you a letter to the effect that the Emperor on account of your troubles, had communicated with the British Government, and that the Russian Ambassador at London had obtained a promise from the British Ministers to the effect that they would not injure the independence of Afghanistan. Perhaps you sent your letter before you got mine. Now I have heard that you have appointed your son, Muhammad Yakub, as your Regent, and have come out of Kabul with some troops. I have received an order from the Emperor to the effect that it is impossible to assist you with troops now. I hope you will be fortunate. It all depends on the decree of God. Believe me that the friendship which I made with you will be perpetual. It is necessary to send back General Roszonoff and his companions. You can keep Dr. Yuralski with you, if you please. No doubt the doctor will be of use to you and to your dependents. I hope our friendship will continue to be strengthened, and that intercourse will be carried on between us."

Again:

The Emperor has caused the British Government to agree to the continuance of Afghan independence. The English Ministers have promised this. I earnestly request you not to leave your kingdom. As far as possible, consider your own interests and do not lose your independence. For the present, come to terms with the British Government. If you do not want to go back to Kabul for this purpose, you can write to your son, Muhammad Yakub Khan, to make peace with the English as you may direct him. Do not leave the soil of Afghanistan at this time, because it will be of benefit to you. My words are not without truth, because your arrival in Russian territory will make things worse."

In the meantime Amir Shere Ali died, and some correspondence with Yakub Khan is given.

The Russian Government again sought to renew friendship with Yakub, but he was firm and faithful to the British Government. His Highness thus wrote to General Kaufmann:

"The state of affairs here is that peace and friendship have been established between my Government and the British Government in a way which is conducive to the advantage of both. All cause of quarrel and misunderstanding has disappeared from between the two parties, and the officers of both Governments are now pleased and happy. As Nasir Khan has been dismissed, and is about to set out to his home, I have thought proper to answer your friendly letter, and to add that if, at any time, the officers of your Government, in accordance with the rules of friendship and neighbourhood, should require to communicate with my Government, either in writing or verbally, they will no doubt consider it advisable to do so through the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, the Russian Minister in London, His Excellency the Viceroy of India, or the British Envoy at Kabul in conformity with the Treaty which has been concluded between my Government and the British Government."

Nothing could be more frank and loyal to our Government than this note of Yakub Khan. Then follow two treaties "written from memory in Kabul by one of the Amir's officials." As those treaties are written from memory we do not think they are worth the paper on which they are written. It is true that if we are to believe these treaties, the Russian Government stipulated to assist the Amir with troops in case of foreign invasion, but so did we when the Gundamak treaty was concluded. Would that constitute a *casus belli* against England on the part of Russia? There can be no denying that Russia wishes to make interest in Afghanistan as much as our Government has sought to do, and the late Amir shared the fate of the man between two stools. But we fail to perceive in the correspondence published by the Foreign Office one tota of evidence in support of the view of those, who wish to retain Kandahar. The neutrality of Afghanistan should certainly be maintained, but that object ought not to be attained by annexation of Kandahar, which will not be a peaceful solution of the problem, but by diplomatic negotiations in Europe. As we have often said the Afghan question ought to be taken into the arena of European politics.

THE AFFGHAN WAR ESTIMATES.

LORD HARTINGTON has at last pronounced his verdict on the blunder in the Afghan war estimates. It is contained in his despatch to the Governor General in Council dated the 4th November last. It is not necessary for us to go into the facts, which are already well known to the readers of these columns. In considering this question Lord Hartington remarks that, whatever defects may exist in the system of military accounts, there was nothing, as Sir John Strachey himself observes, "to prevent the Government of India in the Military and Financial Departments from being acquainted, soon after the end of each month, with the actual amounts disbursed to the Military Department from all the treasuries all over India." "It is admitted," his Lordship continues, "that no recourse was had to this obvious check, viz., the comparison of the issues of cash with audited expenditure, nor can I discover any other trace of the careful examination and deliberation with which, it is stated in the Government Despatch of the 4th May, the estimates were prepared and accepted in the Military Department." His Lordship goes on:

In a war, the scale and duration of which is uncertain, and of which the circumstances may vary from day to day, it is obviously impossible to frame any accurate estimate for a period far in advance, but there were two elements in such a calculation which it was both possible and necessary to take into account, viz., the actual war expenditure of the past, so far as means existed for ascertaining it, and the duration of the war in the future, so far as it was possible to foresee it.

Neither of these elements of opinion appears to have received consideration.

As I have already observed, no attempt was made to compare the actual disbursements with the audited expenditure, and, with a full knowledge that there was little hope of a termination of the campaign before the end of the autumn, an estimate was sanctioned which was avowedly framed on the assumption that it would be brought to a close at the same time as in the preceding year, viz., at the end of the spring.

The failure in the estimates, therefore, is in no way due to causes which might not have been known or foreseen, but to the fact that they rested on no solid foundation either of actual experience or of reasonable opinion. Nor was the error under review an error merely in an estimate of future expenditure.

It is not denied that both the Financial and Military Departments were altogether ignorant of the scale of expen-

diture in progress at the time when the estimate was framed and which had been going on for several previous months.

From Lord Lytton's Minute of 26th May, I learn that the Government of India had striven to render the war expenditure, and believed it to be, both "reasonable and economical."

I am unable to perceive how the smallest results can be expected from the efforts of a Government to secure reasonable economy in expenditure, when neither its Financial nor Military Departments possess any accurate or even approximate information as to the scale of that expenditure as it is difficult to see how, in such circumstances, any intelligent or effectual control can be exercised.

I cannot, therefore, refrain from expressing my surprise that the responsible members of the Government of India should have accepted the military estimates thus placed before them. As pointed out in my Despatch of the 7th June, the estimating officers took no account of the increase of force, of the greater extent of the operations and of the probability of their being longer protracted than in the previous year; but no inquiries were made by the Government regarding the principle on which the estimate was prepared, nor any steps taken to ascertain whether allowance had been made for facts which could not have been known when the estimate was first framed, and of which the framers of the estimates might have still been ignorant.

Yet, although no such examination had been made, the language publicly used regarding the estimates was calculated to convey the idea that all that was possible had been done to ascertain their accuracy. It was stated by Sir John Strachey that they had "been prepared with much care," and that there was "no reason to suppose that they are on the side of being too low;" and the Governor-General said that "so far as it has hitherto been possible to verify them," the estimates have proved to be remarkably accurate.

Lord Lytton has now vacated the office of Viceroy, and the Military and Financial Members have resigned; and it is, therefore, unnecessary to enlarge on their responsibility for statements by which Her Majesty's Government were seriously misled, not merely as to the amount of military expenditure, but also as to the care and attention which the estimates had received before sanction, by language which could not fail to have the effect of allaying any suspicion of error. But it is with great regret that I feel it to be my duty to place on record the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, that the Government of India must be held to have failed in taking measures of ordinary precaution, at a time when unusual vigilance was peculiarly required; to have neglected the means at their command for obtaining the materials of trustworthy estimates of the cost of great operations which were being conducted under their orders; and to have given public expression to their confidence in those estimates, for which in such circumstances there was no justification.

Yes, the failure of the Government of India was most lamentable. It has destroyed the confidence of the Indian public in its financial estimates. Nothing could be more disappointing than the financial administration of Sir John Strachey. From beginning to end it was a series of blunders. The history of the Famine Insurance Fund will long remain a blot upon his career as the Finance Minister of India. Its disappearance was a gross breach of faith with the public. The error in the Afghan war estimates is a logical sequence of the hollow-hearted policy of the late Finance Minister. We pity Lord Lytton and Sir Edwin Johnson, for they have suffered for putting too much faith in their colleague.

MR. CAIRD ON THE CONDITION OF INDIA.

IV.

THE next subject with which Mr. James Caird deals in his Report on the condition of India is over-population. He points out that over-population and the too rapid increase of the people, are the great difficulty of Indian administration. He writes:—"It must be constantly borne in mind, in considering this question, that a large portion of the population of India are now of the labouring class, dependent on employment, and the more the land becomes sub-divided, and then more exclusively cultivated by its possessor, the more dependent becomes the condition of the landless labourer. Though wages have risen at the centres of industry, this is not the case in the purely agricultural parts of the country. In such localities the labourer gets the same dole that he got in the last generation. The numbers of such people are increasing, and their condition is becoming every ten years more desperate. Thus, the greatest difficulty with which the Indian statesman is confronted is over-population, with constant increase, and his first and main duty will be to carry out a policy under which the people may be enabled to provide themselves with food. Every other consideration should be subordinated to this. As the best land is already occupied, the attention of each Provincial Government should be directed to open up easy access to any good land within the province which has hitherto been neglected. In most parts of India there are large tracts of such land,

but especially in the Punjab, Assam, Burmah, and Central India. English capitalists should be welcomed instead of being, as at present, treated with suspicion. Leading lines of railway to open up such regions should be surveyed, and their construction by independent capital encouraged. The land should be offered for sale to the first comer at a low fixed price per acre, leaving him to make such profit as he can, either by settling people upon it, or cultivating it himself. Free grants of land or grants at low rates, conditional on occupation, might also be useful." That the existing population of India is pressing on the land and that every increase would aggravate the difficulty unless remedial measures be adopted without loss of time cannot be denied. Mr. Caird assumes that the population of India increases at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum. The results of the present census will show how far this assumption is correct. Up to this moment no one can say with absolute certainty any thing regarding the normal increase of population in this country. The Government of India think that the normal increase of an Indian population might be taken at 0.5 and 0.6 per cent. It would, however, be useless to discuss this subject. A few weeks more will place the point beyond the range of controversy. The Government of India admit that the population of some parts of India is very dense, and presses closely on the means of subsistence. The over-populated tracts, the Famine Commission state in the second part of their Report, are the Burdwan and Patna Divisions of Bengal, the Benares Divisions and the lower and middle Doab in the North-Western Provinces, with parts of Rohilkhand and Oudh, and two or three of the most populous districts in the Punjab. In these parts the population is already too thick for the country and its produce and there is no room for any increase of population. There are again other parts of the country which are sparsely peopled. As things at present stand, the total produce of the country is sufficient for the total population. What is wanted, therefore, for solving the population question in India is an equal distribution of the mouths to be fed. This object can best be attained by encouraging inter-provincial emigration. As we discussed this question fully in a recent issue, we will not recur to it here. We have already expressed our opinion that emigration beyond the seas cannot be expected to be successful in this country; but that the Government should do its best to promote inter-provincial emigration. As Mr. Caird says, in most parts of India there are large tracts of good land which should be opened up and to which people from the over-populated parts of the country should be attracted. We suggested in a recent issue that the experiment should be tried in the Punjab, where several millions of good land, most of which is irrigable, are at the disposal of the local Government. Mr. Caird would offer the unoccupied lands of India for sale to the first comer at a low fixed price per acre and thus encourage the investment of English capital. On this point we do not agree with him. Under the guidance of Sir Bartle Frere, Lord Canning signed away the valuable and rich waste lands of Assam and Cachar to speculators, for a mere song. The loss of revenue which this measure has caused is too well known to require mention.

The wisest and best mode of disposing of the unoccupied land in the sparsely peopled tracts of the country would, in our opinion, be to offer them to the landless classes in the thickly parts, so as to induce them to emigrate. The condition of the labouring classes, except in the centres of industry, where there is demand for their labour, is deplorable. Sir Richard Temple, in one of his Bengal administration reports, rightly said that the lot of the labouring classes in Behar is as hard as it can be borne. The same is the case with the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. We know that the labouring classes who have no land are the first to suffer from drought. When agricultural operations cannot be carried on in consequence of the failure of the monsoon rains, they are deprived of the means of earning bread. They cannot borrow and being thrown out of employ-

ment they are the first to come on the hands of the State. They begin to suffer even before scarcity has deepened into famine. It is, therefore, of paramount importance to provide, as far as possible, the labouring classes with land. They can hardly be induced to transfer their labour from one sphere to another. They prefer precarious work in their village on two annas per diem to emigrating to a distant place in the hope of obtaining more remunerative work. But it is our firm conviction that these people would not be unwilling to settle themselves in another province, provided they obtained good land on favourable terms. Our rulers have no idea of the importance which the people of India attach to the possession of land. We agree with the Famine Commission in thinking that despite the discouraging experience of past attempts, it is yet possible to devise a practicable scheme of inter-provincial emigration. There are many millions of acres of excellent soil in India. These should be offered on favourable terms so as to attract the labouring classes from the over-peopled tracts of the country. The great aim of the promoters of inter-provincial emigration should be to draw off the landless classes from Behar, the North Western Provinces and Oudh and settle the immigrants upon good land in healthy tracts. The experiment, as we said in a recent issue, should be begun in the Punjab, and if it be tried under favourable conditions, it is sure to succeed. This is the only practicable remedy for over-population. The Government of India fully admit that the density of the poor population and the gradual increase of the landless labouring classes in Bengal and the North Western Provinces constitute a very serious administrative difficulty. But they do not see their way to overcoming this difficulty. They "look to the spread of education, the improvement of communications, the gradual growth of manufacturing and other industries, as the agencies by which the evils of over-population may be mitigated." But the Government should not let things take their own course. Something must be done and that without loss of time in the direction of remedying the evils of over-population.

The adoption of a well-considered scheme of inter-provincial emigration should be supplemented by the introduction of a diversity of occupations. The Famine Commission truly say "that at the root of much of the poverty of the people of India, and of the risks to which they are exposed in seasons of scarcity, lies the unfortunate circumstance that agriculture forms almost the sole occupation of the mass of the population, and that no remedy for present evils can be complete which does not include the introduction of a diversity of occupations through which the surplus population may be drawn from agricultural pursuits and led to find the means of subsistence in manufactures or some such employments." The Commission, however, think that this much-to-be-desired result cannot be brought about by Government interference. The Government of India in their observations on Mr. Caird's Report, take almost the same view of the case. They say:—"The opening of new industries, such as the production of tea, coal raising, jute weaving and spinning, cotton spinning and weaving, railway workshops, and rice-clearing has no doubt contributed to raise wages and to improve the condition of the labouring classes at many centres of population, in the tea districts and in the mining districts. On occasions we have spent public money in pioneering the way for such industries. But the effect of such undertakings is limited, and does not radiate into the rural tracts. The Government of India have already so many claims upon them, that we do not see our way to greatly extending these or other manufacturing industries by the help of public funds. We have placed machinery on the free list of our customs tariff; we give every facility for the acquisition of lands for mining or tea-growing or coffee planting; we make roads and railways and canals to suit these industries and to bring raw materials to factories, as rapidly as the means of the country permit. We cannot propose to foster such industries by imposing protective duties on European manufactures, though we are aware that there are persons who advocate a short-sighted policy of this

kind, and we can hardly hope that India will become a great manufacturing country, until, at any rate, her people have made the fullest use of her bountiful soil, and her climate, ordinarily, so propitious to agriculture." In plain English, this means that the State will do nothing to establish new industries in this country. No one proposes that Government should extend any system of guarantee to foster the growth of diverse branches of industry; but there are other ways in which the State can encourage the introduction of new industries. As the Famine Commission remark, the introduction of tea cultivation and manufacture is an instance of the successful action of the Government, which should encourage further measures of a like character. "In this case," the Commission point out, "the Government started plantations, imported Chinese workmen, distributed seed, and brought the industry into a condition in which its commercial success was no longer doubtful. It then retired from any share in it, sold its plantations, and left the field to private capitalists. The cultivation of cinchona is a measure of a somewhat similar description, though it has yet not passed entirely into the hands of private persons." We do not see any reason why Government action which has proved so remarkably successful in the case of tea should not be extended to other similar industries. The Government should, in our opinion, give every possible assistance to the introduction of new industries. It is only natural that Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey should announce in plain terms that they are not prepared to foster new industries in India by imposing protective duties on foreign manufactures. But it should be clearly understood that new industries cannot be established in a country without protection; and that even John Stuart Mill has admitted that in such cases the imposition of protective duties is justifiable under the principles of the economic science. Protection still flourishes in many advanced countries of Europe and America, as well as in most of England's colonies; and it is well known that owing to the heavy protective tariffs of other countries the market for English goods goes on shrinking year by year. Now, while Germany and Austria, Russia and the United States, Canada and Australia levy high import duties on foreign goods in order to protect their indigenous industries, why should not India, we ask, do the same? But we forget that India is not independent like other countries nor self-governed like the colonies.

THE PRESIDENCY SMALL CAUSE COURTS BILL.

THE Presidency Small Cause Courts Bill will we believe become law this session. It may not be brought into immediate operation, but the Bill is now ripe for enactment. The morning papers publish an abstract of the opinions of the Lieutenant Governor upon the Bill, and we have received a minute on the subject recorded by the Bar of the High Court. The Lieutenant Governor supports the proposal for the extension of jurisdiction, but does not recommend appeal. The Bar, however, object to the extension of jurisdiction. They disapprove of it on the ground that "the jurisdiction ought not to be extended without a more complete procedure, and that the introduction of such a procedure will destroy the usefulness of the Courts". They remark: "It does not appear that the general public is in favour of extending the pecuniary limits of the jurisdiction of the Presidency Small Cause Courts generally to Rs. 2,000. The Calcutta Trades Association, it is true, in 1867, asked that the jurisdiction should be so extended, and their request is the only reason for the proposed important change, which appears in the Statement of Objects and Reasons annexed to the Bill. It does not appear that similar representations have been made by the tradespeople in Bombay and Madras, or by any other bodies in the three Presidency towns. Tradesmen's claims seldom, if ever, involve any but the simplest questions of fact: but this can hardly be said of a very large class of cases over which, if the present Bill becomes law, the Small Cause Courts will have to exercise jurisdiction." They accordingly urge the advisability of limiting the

extension of jurisdiction, if the jurisdiction be extended at all to the adjudication of tradesmen's claims. All other descriptions of suits, they hold are quite foreign to the nature and constitution of a Summary Court, and would, by necessitating the trial of complicated and protracted issues, obstruct and defeat the purpose and object of the Court, namely, the speedy disposal of small causes. In any case they think it would be fair and proper to grant concurrent jurisdiction to the High Court. The Bar submit: "This principle has been adopted in England. It may naturally be assumed that litigants will seek the most convenient and economical form. No possible advantage can be gained from debarring them from the exercise of this election. The interests of the defendant might be protected, if such protection were necessary by granting discretion to the High Court to refuse the plaintiff his costs, if it should be of opinion that the suit ought to have been brought in the Small Cause Court." Of course the objections of the Bar are sneered at on the ground that they are interested parties, that if the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court be extended, their business will suffer, and that their opinion has consequently reference more to their own interests than to those of the public. Be that as it may we must candidly confess that the arguments advanced by the Bar are well worthy of consideration. The summary system is not at all popular in this country, because it not unfrequently leads to the frustration of the ends of justice, and the Presidency Small Cause Courts do not form exception to the general complaint. We think the objections of the Bar are perfectly reasonable, and their suggestions fully deserving of consideration. If, as they suggest, the extension of summary jurisdiction be made applicable to tradesmen's claims only, and all other suits tried be under the regular procedure, subject to an appeal, or in the event of the adoption of the summary system, if a concurrent jurisdiction be given to the High Court in such suits, the object aimed at will be attained, while the interests of justice will be subserved. The tradespeople will have increased facilities in enforcing their claims, while other suitors will have the option of resorting either to the Small Cause Court or to the High Court, as their own interests may dictate. But for all suits intended for summary trial the present procedure ought to be retained. The adoption of the Civil Procedure Code will destroy all the advantages of the Small Cause Court system. As the Lieutenant Governor points out, "the Judges of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, the Legal Remembrancer, the Chamber of Commerce, the Trades Association and the British Indian Association, had all taken exception to this section." This consensus of opinion we have no doubt will receive due attention of the Select Committee on the Bill. With regard to the Insolvency jurisdiction conferred upon the Small Cause Courts we are opposed to it. It will simply help dishonest debtors to pass through the court in order to get rid of their just debts. The only check at present is the costliness of the procedure of the High Court, but if this check be withdrawn it will have a most demoralizing and injurious effect. The Bar of the High Court, it would seem, are opposed to both the insolvency and testamentary jurisdictions proposed to be conferred on the Small Cause Court. The last we don't think is open to serious objection. The Lieutenant Governor we are glad to observe supports the testamentary jurisdiction. His Honor says: "Sections 42 to 44, provided a cheap and expeditious mode of obtaining probate or letters of administration in the case of estates of less than Rs. 1,000 in value. The principle of this provision, which had the support of the Chamber of Commerce, of the British Indian Association, had also His Honor's approval." We are however, sorry to learn that the Select Committee on the Bill have struck out both insolvency and testamentary jurisdictions. The omission of the first is wise, but the reason of the omission of the second is said to be that the Council will soon pass a Bill regarding the administration of estates, which will remove the difficulties at present complained of. This is certainly a good reason, but when that Bill will be brought forward, the public will have an opportunity to consider whether it will meet their wishes or not. But in the meantime we do not think

there would be any harm in conferring testamentary jurisdiction upon the Small Cause Court. We are glad to observe that the Lieutenant Governor protests against the exclusion of suits against the Secretary of State from the jurisdiction of the Court. His Honor says: "The Bill apparently allows the Secretary of State to sue in the Small Cause Courts, and the proposed distinction between the jurisdiction of the Courts in suits in which the Secretary of State is a plaintiff or defendant, is an invidious one, which seems to His Honor most undesirable and unnecessary to make." With regard to the sale of tiled huts in execution of decrees of the Small Cause Courts the Lieutenant-Governor remarks: "The judges of the Small Cause Court proposed that buildings of the class known as tiled huts should be declared to be movable property within the meaning of the executive sections of the Act. Formerly, tiled huts were treated as movable property, and the Calcutta Small Cause Court exercised the power to order the sale of huts in satisfaction of decrees passed by it. The difficulty arose in 1873 owing to a decision of the High Court in a certain case, in which it was ruled that tiled huts were not goods and chattels within the meaning of Section 58 of Act IX of 1850, and therefore were not proper subjects of attachment in execution of decrees of the Small Cause Court. In June last the British Indian Association had represented the difficulty experienced by landlords in realizing rents from tenants occupying tiled huts in consequence of the above ruling, and the opinions of the judges of the Calcutta Small Cause Court and the Legal Remembrancer, were called for." The opinion given by the judges was in favour of declaring tiled huts as moveable property. We are glad to learn that the Select Committee have accepted the suggestion of the Bengal Government.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

WE ARE requested to state that His Excellency the Viceroy will honor the Calcutta Public Library with a visit on Wednesday next at 5 P. M.

WE PUBLISH in another column the address of the British Indian Association to the Viceroy with his Excellency's reply thereto. Nothing could be better in spirit than this reply. The Viceroy spoke in a loud, distinct voice, which was far from an "echo," as Lord Lytton's voice in the House of Lords has been described to be. As was expected His Excellency steered clear of all controversial questions; he did not commit himself on a single point, but his reply was nevertheless frank, hearty, and genial. His Excellency regretted that circumstances over which he had no control took him straight to Simla, and he was therefore obliged to depart from the time-honored custom of taking up this office in the Council Chamber at Calcutta, which was full of "the memories of such men as Lord William Bentinck, Lord Metcalfe, Lord Canning and Lord Lawrence." His Excellency laid just stress upon economy, and expressed his intention to adhere to righteous principles in the administration of the country. Regarding the proposed land-law reform, to which reference had been made in the address, His Excellency promised to give his "most earnest attention" to "the just and fair rights and claims of landowners and their tenants." Lord Ripon's frankness, fairness, and honesty of purpose have justly raised high hopes, and we sincerely and earnestly pray that he may long remain at the head of the Indian Government and fulfil the hopes entertained on all sides.

A DEPUTATION of the Mahomedan Literary Society, of which our esteemed fellow citizen Newab Abdul Lutief is the spokesman, waited upon the Viceroy on Wednesday last, with their address of welcome. His Excellency in reply after thanking the Deputation for their expressions of sympathy for his late illness and congratulation on his recovery thus expressed his lively interest in the cause of Mahomedan education:

You are quite right, gentlemen, in saying that I feel a very deep interest in the question of education in this country. For many years before I came out to India that question had largely engaged my attention, and certainly when I came to this country, it was with a feeling that education was a matter not less important in India than it was in England. Indeed, in many respects I think I may truly say it is of greater importance here than there, and I rejoice extremely to find that the efforts of your Society, representative as I take it to be of the Mahomedan community in this country, are steadily devoted to the encouragement of education, and to the removal of any apathy or any prejudices which may in former times, as you have informed me, have existed among some of the members of your body, and I cannot doubt, gentlemen, that those efforts will be crowned with complete and speedy success, when I recollect how many men, distinguished in science and in literature, have belonged, in past ages, to the Mahomedan community in Europe and in the East.

His Excellency said in conclusion that it is his intention to follow faithfully the behests of the Queen-Empress contained in her Royal Proclamation:

I can assure you that it is my firm determination during the period for which the administration of Indian affairs may be entrusted to my hands, to act strictly upon the Queen's proclamation, issued when Her Majesty took over the direct administration of India, in which She laid down the great principle that it was the duty of Her Majesty's representatives in this country to act with the strictest and most absolute impartiality between the various religions professed by the inhabitants of India. To that principle I am firmly determined strictly to adhere.

The reply was hearty and generous.

WE ARE exceedingly sorry to learn that Mr. W. M. Souttar, Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, is again compelled to go home for the benefit of his health. His medical advisers have given it their opinion that he should not in the present state of his health run the risk of passing the next hot weather and the rains in Calcutta. He has accordingly applied for leave for nine months. We believe he does not leave Calcutta till about the end of April. We do sincerely hope that he will return with his health thoroughly re-established. Mr. Souttar has identified himself with the Municipality, and has accordingly won the personal attachment of the Commissioners. He will be succeeded by Mr. H. L. Harrison, an officer of large experience, great ability, and high character. We have reasons to believe that he will be thoroughly constitutional.

THE FOLLOWING interpellations took place in the House of Commons relating to India:

Mr. R. Fowler asked the Secretary for India whether he was prepared to recommend, either by a Select Committee of that House or by a Royal Commission, an inquiry into the affairs of India.

The Marquis of Hartington said any general inquiry by a Select Committee of that House or by a Royal Commission would probably involve an expenditure of money and time and a disturbance of the Administrative Department in India which would not be compensated for by any beneficial results likely to be obtained. He still thought, as he thought last Session, that an inquiry of a limited scope might be desirable, although the reasons were such that he could not conveniently go into them just now. He did not think the House would consent to it without discussion; nor was it very likely that such a discussion could soon take place. He was unable to form any opinion as to the amount of time required for such inquiry. But he assured the hon. member that he did not lose sight of the subject. He hoped that either he himself would be able to make some proposal or that the hon. member himself might obtain an early opportunity of calling the attention of the House to the subject.

It will be remembered that the British Indian Association petitioned Parliament last year for a Royal Commission of Enquiry. Even if a Select Committee be conceded, a great point will be gained. What we insist upon is a periodical enquiry into the affairs of India by Parliament such as we used to have in the days of the late East India Company.

THE CENSUS night, we are glad to learn, has passed away quietly in Sonthalsthan. The instructions issued and the arrangements made by Government were judicious, and the Sonthals we hope have by this time come to learn their mistake. In no other part of the country did the Census produce such an excitement as it did in Sonthalsthan, but the proceedings of some of the district officers were by no means well conceived or wisely carried out. All sorts of stories of their foolish and high-handed doings had reached us, but we did not like to say one word lest they should feel hampered in their operations. Would the reader believe it that a district officer had the audacity to write to a distinguished zemindar

that his loyalty might well have been questioned, if his character had not been well known, because his Naib had not assisted the Police in Census operations, the truth of the matter being that the Naib had just started on an important errand, which could not be put off, when the inspector had called, and he had asked the latter to see the gomashtha, whom he had instructed to do the needful. Although the greater part of the Census was done by the unpaid labour of zemindars' agents, some of them were threatened with the penalties of the Penal Code for what the district officers conceived to be irregularities and laches. The worry to which the people were subjected was very great. But we are glad that the business is at last over. We confess we have no faith in the absolute accuracy of Census returns, for apart from inevitable errors the panic among the people was so great that there was generally a disposition to withhold the truth. Be that as it might we hope the returns obtained are approximately correct. The panic also prevailed among the lower orders in Calcutta and its Suburbs.

LAST SATURDAY'S *Gazette of India* contains the following valedictory notice of Sir Henry Daly:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council desires to place on record his high appreciation of the long and distinguished services rendered to the Government of India by Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Daly, K. C. B., C. I. E., who vacated on the 10th February his appointment as Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

His Excellency the Viceroy is confident that Sir Henry Daly's relinquishment of the important duties which he has for twelve years discharged in Central India will be generally regretted, and by none more than by the Chiefs and people toward the promotion of whose welfare his exertions have throughout been directed with remarkable energy and success.

Sir Henry Daly was one of the oldest officers of Government, and saw varied service. He was not a brilliant man, but did his work steadily.

BENGAL has been again superseded by the North-West. Mr. Fitzpatrick, the Legislative Secretary, is about to take leave, and Mr. Crossthwaite, it is rumoured, is to act for him. Hitherto the post was usually filled by a Barrister, who was well versed in the art of drafting laws. An exception was made in favour of Mr. Fitzpatrick, because he was considered an exceptionally able man in this line. But we do not see why a civilian should be again appointed, nor why should preference be given to a North-west man when there were good men available in Bengal. The repeated rebuff thus given to the Bengal Civilians cannot but have a most discouraging and demoralizing effect.

KUMAR GAJENDRANARAIN of Kooch Behar is one of the three students, who received diplomas at the last annual exhibition of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester. The Principal in his address said, "as to Mr. Naryan, coming as a stranger amongst them, he had conducted himself throughout his course so as to endear himself to all the students (cheers); he had persevered in conquering difficulties which others had not had to encounter, and while the whole sympathies of the College were with him last term, the success with which his industry was now crowned would far more than compensate him for his previous disappointment." In reviewing the general work of the students the Principal mentioned that the examiners in practical agriculture had presented very favourable reports, and that they had placed Mr. Narayan first in the examination. The Right Hon'ble Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, M. P., who presided on the occasion, said: "We have had the pleasure to-day of conferring the College diploma upon a gentleman from the far East (loud cheers). I am sure that in doing so we have not felt that he is a foreigner (hear, hear). We recognise him like one of ourselves, a subject of the Queen (applause.) We welcome him and shall welcome more from India among us to learn all that can be learnt in this College of the science and practice of British agriculture, and to take back with them to their own part of her Majesty's dominions our good will and kindly wishes toward all of their country." We congratulate our countrymen on the brilliant success he has achieved.

THANKS to the grateful feeling of Lord Lytton Sir John Strachey has not gone without monumental alabaster. One redeeming feature in the Indian career of Sir John, as we remarked in our review of it, was the interest he took in the preservation of the ancient monuments of India. And in commemoration of his services in this direction Lord Lytton placed a tablet in Agra with the following inscription thereon:

"In grateful commemoration of services rendered to posterity by the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey G. C. S. I., to whom not forgetting the enlightened sympathy and timely care of others India is mainly indebted for the rescued and preserved beauty of the Taj Mahal and other famous monuments of the ancient art and history of these provinces formerly administered by him, this tablet is placed by order of his friend the Earl of Lytton, Viceroy and Governor General of India, A. D. 1880."

This is a new mode of testimonializing. The people have not voted the testimonial, but the Viceroy did it, not from his private fund, but from the public exchequer. There was we hear some struggle between the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the late Viceroy as to the place where the tablet was to be put up. Lord Lytton wanted to place it on the Taj at Agra, but Sir George Couper justly held that it would be simply a desecration of that world-renowned monument. At last a compromise was made and the tablet was placed in the Agra Fort. We hope Sir John Strachey will repay Lord Lytton by writing a memoir of his Lordship's Indian administration.

WE HAVE the best authority for stating that with a view to afford facilities for carrying on telegraphic communication to all classes of people the Director General of the Telegraph Department proposes to connect small and non-telegraphic stations in the interior of the country with the regular telegraph offices by means of the telephone. With that view he has proposed to the Postal Director General to utilise the services of Post Masters and Sub-Post Masters in telegraph work, the Post Offices being connected with the Telegraph Offices by means of the telephone. The Post Masters will communicate messages to the telegraph offices by means of the telephone. The Telegraph authorities have proposed to remunerate the postal employees at the rate of 2 annas for each message received and delivered, but in the event of the work being extensive or very limited the minimum allowance will be Rs. 5 and the maximum Rs. 30. The Director General has consented to the measure under certain reasonable conditions.

NATIVE OPINION of Bombay notices a strange case. We give the particulars furnished by our contemporary:

We take a case—the *Government of Bombay vs. Ganga* reports in Vol. IV of the Indian Law Reports, Bombay Series. Here, *Ganga* was a Hindu woman married to a Hindu husband named Gosawi. She embraced the Mahomedan religion; and *ipso facto*, she lost her caste and her religion. She became according to Hindu law and Hindu usage, *patita*, and was therefore civilly dead. The *lex loci* Act would no doubt protect her private property, but so far as her religion and marriage as solemnized according to Hindu practices are concerned, she had lost them all. *Ganga* after embracing Islam, married a Mahomedan, and for this she was charged with and convicted of bigamy by the Assistant Session Judge of Tanua. On appeal, the Sessions Judge reversed the conviction.

The Government appealed against the acquittal, and the High Court upset the Session Judge's judgement, convicted *Ganga* and sentenced her to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Their grounds may be gathered from the following headnote:—

The conversion of a Hindu wife to Mahomedanism does not, *ipso facto*, dissolve her marriage with her husband; she cannot, therefore during his life-time enter into any other valid marriage contract. Her going through the ceremony of *nika* with a Mahomedan is, consequently, an offence under section 494 of the Indian Penal Code.

What is the country coming to? Who were the wise men who expounded the Hindu law in this fashion? If we could have our own way, we would not have hesitated to say that the men, who could thus misunderstand and misinterpret the Hindu law, are unfit to sit on the bench of the highest court in the land.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—PRE-EMINENTLY THE COD LIVER OIL FOR USE IN INDIA, AND IN WARM CLIMATES.—Joseph J. Pope, Esq., late Staff-Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London, writes:—"I found

during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. Further, I have noticed the important fact, that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil, besides containing all the active constituents of the remedy, is easily assimilated, without the stomach derangement so frequently following the use of the ordinary Oils. The value of 'hydrocarbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of Dr. de Jongh places in every one's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

LOCAL.

DEPUTATION OF THE BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION TO THE VICEROY.

Pursuant to notice a Deputation of the British Indian Association waited upon the Viceroy yesterday afternoon at 3 P.M., with address of welcome. His Excellency received the Deputation in the Throne Room, attended by Mr. Prinrose, Private Secretary; Major White, Military Secretary; Lord Beresford, and two other members of the Staff. Maharaj Bahadur Krishna, President, in asking for leave to read the address, said:—

My Lord Marquis,—We, the Members of the Committee of the British Indian Association, on behalf of the people of Bengal, respectfully approach your Excellency to hail your advent to the metropolis of India with cordial expressions of loyalty, esteem, and joy. We heard with extreme grief of your Lordship's illness; but we now rejoice and congratulate your Lordship on your recovery by the grace of God. This welcome my Lord, spontaneously wells up from our hearts with unusual warmth and fervour, because, my Lord, immediately on touching the Indian soil, your Excellency had to direct your serious thoughts to the war then raging beyond the frontier, and, after a few short months, with this disturbance quelled, you are in our midst to devote your attention to the legitimate objects of peace; and because, my Lord, you had rare opportunities of studying and dealing with the affairs of India before assuming the reins of its administration. In the address, which I have been honored with the privilege of presenting to your Lordship, we have ventured, as the occasion allows, to submit to your Excellency some questions of importance affecting the welfare of our country, in the hope, which your Lordship's recent utterances justify us to entertain, that in due time they will receive your careful consideration—the gravest of all those questions now on the tapis being the land law reform. With these respectful remarks I crave leave of your Excellency to read the address:—

TO THE MOST HON'BLE THE MARQUIS OF RIPON, K. G., P. C. G., M. S. I., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

My Lord,—It had always been the privilege of this city, as the capital of the Empire, to offer the first welcome to the Viceroy and Governor-General on his arrival in this country and on his assumption of his exalted Office. Circumstances, over which your Lordship had no control, took you straight to Simla on touching the Indian soil. The metropolis has now been honored with your august presence, and we, the Committee of the British Indian Association, crave leave, on behalf of the people of Bengal to tender to your Lordship a respectful and cordial welcome.

2. Your Lordship has assumed the reins of the Government of India at a time when its affairs, both external and internal demand the most anxious attention. Happily within the few months your Lordship has been in office events and indications of policy have occurred, well calculated to assure the public mind and restore the public confidence.

3. The flame of the Afghan war, which was burning when your Lordship landed in this country, has been quenched. The generous recognition by Her Majesty's Government of the just claim of India to an equitable share of the expenses of the war from the Imperial treasury of England, is a most gratifying assurance to the people of India that justice will be done to them. The public declaration of your Lordship that the measures of the late Government to fetter the Vernacular Press, to deprive the people of the free use of fire arms for the protection of their persons, homes, and crops from the attacks of wild animals, and to raise revenue by direct taxation, always productive in this country of injustice, hardship, and oppression—measures which sowed the seeds of dissatisfaction and discontent through the length and breadth of the land—will receive your best consideration, has convinced the public that while nothing will be done in haste your Lordship will not at the same time remain unmindful of the sentiments, feelings, and prayers of the nation respecting questions of such vital importance.

4. Under the present system of local administration the Supreme Government does not ordinarily interfere with matters of local importance; but there do frequently arise questions, which require the sanction of the Government of India. By far the most momentous Bengal question at the present time, is that of land law reform. This is neither the place nor the time to discuss that question in its many ramifications; but we venture to express a hope that your Lordship will not deem it unworthy of enquiry as to whether the condition of the tenantry in permanently settled Bengal is not far better than that of the peasantry of periodically-settled provinces. On this point the testimony of the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is conclusive. His honor said at the commencement of his administration: "I have just returned from visiting the eastern district, and I may

say on this occasion, when my administration is only at the commencement, what I could not well say at a later period without seeming to seek credit for the Government of which I am the head. Great as was the progress which I knew had been in the position of the cultivating classes, I was quite unprepared to find them occupying a position so different from that which I remembered them to occupy when I first came to this country. They were then poor and oppressed, with little incentive to increase the productive powers of the soil. I find them now as prosperous, as independent, and as comfortable as the peasantry I believe of any country in the world; well fed, well clothed, free to enjoy the full benefit of their own labors, and to hold their own and obtain prompt redress for any wrong." (Sir Ashley Eden's speech in 1877.)

5. With reference to the other districts of Bengal, the same favorable testimony is borne in the Resolutions of the Local Government reviewing the annual Administration Reports of the Revenue Divisions.

6. When such is the case, it may fairly be asked whether there is sufficient evidence establishing the necessity for an arbitrary or violent interference with the "rights of property," which, as one of the greatest statesmen of England lately said, constitute "the main basis of liberty and civilization."

7. To a subject people the greatest solace is derived from the possession of a ruler who joys with their joys, and sorrows with their sorrows, who sympathizes with their feelings and evenfailings who husband their resources with care, and who dispenses justice with an equal hand. From what has been known of your Lordship's kindly sympathies and just and generous instincts in your connection with the India Office in the past and from what has been seen in your few months' actual sway in India we cherish the conviction that in your Lordship's hands the stability of the beneficent rule of our Sovereign Mistress and the well-being of the myriad millions of her subjects are perfectly safe.

We have the honor to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient and humble servants.

(Sd.) Narendra Krishna, President; Joykissen Mokerji, Durgachurn Law, Rajendralala Mitra, Vice-Presidents; J. Chandramohan Tagore, Rajendranaryan Deb, Harendra Krishna, Sattyanand Ghosal, Diler Jung, Chander Kant Mokerji, Bhogochurn Guha, Bhugoburttychurn Mullick, Juddial Mullick, Mahomed Ali, Denonath Mullick, Peary Chand Mitra, Hurjibhoy Manakji, Rastomji, Kantichunder Singh, Shamachurn Law, Gobindall Seal, Grishchunder Ghose, Debendro Mullick, Pearymohan Mokerji, Sri Nath Chunder, Narendranath Sen, Kelly Nath Mitra, Gurudass Banerji, Syud Ahmed Ali, Nundolal Mullick; Kristodas Paul, Secretary.

British Indian Association Rooms, 18, British Indian Street, Calcutta, the 15th February 1881.

His Excellency the Viceroy replied as follows:—

Gentlemen.—I am very glad to see you upon this occasion and to receive you as the representatives of a body so well entitled as the British Indian Association is, to receive every consideration at my hands, and composed of gentlemen who, by their position and talents, have a just claim to be listened to in any representations which they may make.

I can assure you that it was a source of great and sincere regret to me not to be able to enter upon the post of Governor-General of India in the city of Calcutta, in accordance with I believe, the unbroken precedents of those who have preceded me in that great office; but I rejoice to find that you frankly recognize that that change of proceeding was the result of circumstances beyond my own control. I should have been very proud to have taken up my office in the Council Chambers of this house, full as it is of the memories of such men as Lord William Bentinck, Lord Metcalfe, Lord Canning, and Lord Lawrence.

Gentlemen, I thank you very heartily for the kind and friendly expressions contained in your address, which have been heightened by the remarks made in introducing the deputation to me just now, and I can assure you that those expressions will strengthen and encourage me in the discharge of the arduous duties of my present office. I rejoice with you at the prospects of returning peace which lie before us, and which will make it the duty of the Government of India to endeavour fully to realise those economies which are only possible in peaceful times, and I can assure you that it will be my earnest endeavour to carry out every just and reasonable retrenchment, which it may be in the power of the Government to effect.

Gentlemen, the principles by which I hope to be guided in my administration of Indian affairs, have been stated by me upon more than one public occasion, and they are already, I imagine, known to you. Indeed you have mentioned the circumstance in your address, and it is, therefore, not necessary that I should, upon this occasion, repeat them. It is sufficient that I should say that to those declarations it is my intention steadily to adhere.

I am confident, gentlemen, that you will not look for any expression of opinion on my part at the present moment upon the important subject of the Bengal land laws. That subject embraces some of the most difficult of political questions, and all that I can say now is that when the occasion arises, I will give to its consideration my most earnest attention, and that I shall examine it with a sincere desire to promote to the utmost the just and fair rights and claims of landowners and their tenants.

Gentlemen, you have been good enough in your address to express your confidence that "in my hands the stability of the beneficent rule of our Sovereign Mistress, and the well-being of her subjects are safe." I thank you for these words. You have rightly interpreted the objects which I have set before me, and I can assure you that if I shall be able, with God's help, in any degree to accomplish those objects, I shall feel, when I lay down the office of Viceroy of India, that my public life has not been barren.

Gentlemen, I heartily thank you for your address. The gentlemen of the Deputation were presented to the Viceroy by the President.

The Deputation then retired.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 19th February, 1881.

During the past fortnight there prevailed great inactivity in our commercial markets and nothing of importance has transpired either in Imports or Exports.

Piece-Goods. Market continued dull and only limited transactions have taken place at reduced rates in Grey, and White

goods. Yarns.—this market remained quite inactive and nothing of interest has transpired.

Exports.—At the last Tea Sale held on the 17th instant 4989 chests were put up but only 4651 chests found buyers. There was a brisk demand and previous rates have been well sustained.

June.—Market continued active and prices have been very firm Low to Good—3-12 to 5.

There has been some transactions in rice but prices showed an easier tendency.

MONEY.

Money market has been somewhat stiffer in consequence of the requirements at the rice ports. The Bank of Bengal at the last meeting of its directors held on the 17th instant raised 1 per cent. in the rates and discount all round, the present rate is 5 per cent. on deposit of Government Securities.

GOVT. SECURITIES.

Have during the period under review experienced a fair demand but prices fluctuated much in consequence of higher but vacillating rates which telegrams from London disclosed.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

There was a fair demand for cotton industries even at higher rates, and Bengal Ice Co's shares sold at premium as high as 6 per cent. Some of the Tea shares have also found buyers.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS. Rs. As. P.

Port Blair Union Club.....	13	4	0
Poona Native General Library.....	10	0	0
Mysore Lecture, Society.....	13	4	0
Moulvi Ashrufudeen Ahmed, Hooghly.....	13	4	0
A. C. Banerji, and others Ajodhya, Bancoorah	5	0	0
B. N. Chowdry, Faq., Thyetmoy.....	6	10	0
Raja Bahadoor of Sonbors.....	6	8	0
Maharaja of Doornoon.....	20	0	0
Baboo Bejoymadhub Mokerji, Soopal.....	13	4	0
Chundersekhur Sircar, Chunderkonah...	3	5	0
Prosunnachunder Roy, Chundipore.....	20	0	0
Davipersad, Benares.....	6	0	0
Hurrybullab Bose, Cuttack.....	13	4	0
Hurrydas Behary Das, Desa, Wudwan...	13	4	0
Kadarnath Dutt, Benares.....	3	5	0
Gopalchunder Sen, Burdwan.....	10	0	0
Nobocomar Bhottacharji, Shazadpore...	13	4	0
Shumbhoochunder Day, Futtickchery...	5	0	0
Luckhynarain Das, Cuttack.....	10	0	0
Anangamohan Naha, Tipperah.....	6	10	0
Nundlal Ghose, Bankipore.....	10	0	0
Bhoothnath Chuckerbutty, Barrackpore...	6	10	0
Ramchunder Nyak, Benares.....	13	4	0
Chundernath Ghose, Burdwan.....	6	10	0
Nilmadhab Shamunto, Dinagpore.....	13	4	0
Rajmohun Dass, Jumamasjid, Bhagulpore	13	4	0
Pitambar Ghose, Balasore.....	13	4	0
Chintamoni Anant Limaye, Sholapore...	13	4	0
Bycantnath Mondol, Moisdol.....	5	0	0
Bunkobehary Muksi, NyaDoomka.....	6	10	0
Peornochunder Gangooly, Colgong.....	13	4	0

ERRATUM.

For, Baboo Issurchunder Seal, Cachar Rs. 10 Read,..... 8 9 0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—February 16, 1881.

GENERAL.—The Commissioner of Dacca is vested with the powers of the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division in the Tipperah district in respect of—

I.—The control and superintendence of the proceedings of the Deputy Collector and Superintendent of Dearah Survey and his party.

II.—The hearing and decision of appeals from the orders of the Deputy Collector and Superintendent, under the provisions of Act IX of 1847, and the Bengal Survey Act V of 1875.

Mr. G. A. Grierson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on special duty is posted to the sudder station of Patna.

Babu Otool Chunder Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah is allowed leave for three months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Babu Bhoobun Mohun Soor is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade in the Burdwan Division.

Babu Prosono Coommar Bose is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade in the Burdwan Division.

Mr. W. H. Page, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan is transferred to the 24-Pergunnahs.

Babu Beni Madhub Chatterjee is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade in the Presidency Division. Babu Beni Madhub Chatterjee will continue to be employed in his present appointment as Sub-Manager of the estate of the late Rai Ananda Prosad Roy Bahadur, of Cassimbazar until further orders.

Advertisements.

READY FOR SALE.

Our edition of a Complete Key to Dr. Green's Readings from English History. Part III. (Entrance Course for 1881.) Price Re. 1-12 As. Packing and Postage 3 As. J. G. CHATTERJEE, & CO., 44, AMHERST STREET, Calcutta.

OXFORD MISSION

A Bible class for the reading of the New Testament is held at the Oxford Mission House, 154 Bow Bazar Street, on Fridays, at 5 P. M.

English-speaking Bengali Baboos are invited to attend.

TO LET
NO. 13, MODOO ROY'S LANE.
No 5, KRISTO DAS PAUL'S LANE,
Apply to Printer.

Notice.

As we have started a new Agency business in connection with the Sanskrit Press Depository, we beg to offer our services to the public at large and to our Muffusil-customers for any orders that they may be pleased to send us. We need hardly mention that our charges on commission account are moderate as may be found in our Catalogue, and the execution of such orders prompt and faithful.

Our Catalogue to be had free on application.
Sanskrit Press Depository JADUNATH MUKERJI
3, Mirzapur Street, Calcutta. Superintendent.

Cure For Baldness !

The most powerful of all the Hair Producers. In pots Rs. 2 and 4. Postage As 4.

Cure for Piles !

Guaranteed to cure Piles of long standing. In pots Rs. 2 and 4. W. Rooder & Co., Calcutta.

GRIMAULT & CO.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
PARIS. 8, RUE VIVIENNE. PARIS.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co., beg to inform the Public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies, all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.

The Diseases of the Chest, and the Consumption reputed incurable to this day will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime. Asthma, Bronchitis, the different types of Cough, never resist to its salutary influence.

To distinguish GRIMAULT & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime from numerous imitations made, the Genuine one is always Coloured in Rose.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s Matico Capsules and Injection.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT's Matico Injection as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases. The Matico Capsules, specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of given Nausea.

DUSART'S Syrup of Lacto Phosphate of Lime.

Tonic, Reconstituent and Digestive of prime order, particularly suitable to Feeble subjects, Convalescents, old people, and Rickety Children, who find in them the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones, well adapted to Ladies in the Family Way and Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches.)

GRIMAULT & Co.'s Indian Cigarettes.

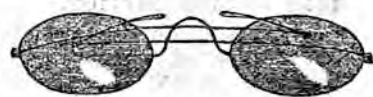
Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia and Insomnia are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s Guarana.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent Sick Headache. It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of Stomach or Bowels.

AGENTS :

SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.,	..	CALCUTTA.
BATHGATE & Co.,	..	Do.
BONNERJEE & Co.,	..	Do.
NOBIN CHUNDER DAW & SONS	..	Do.
BARRIE & Co.,	..	MADRAS.
TREACHER & Co.,	..	BOMBAY.
MADEN & Co.,	..	BOMBAY.
RIGGS & Co.,	..	BANGALORE.



Save your Eyes ! Restore your Sight !

Mullick's well suited spectacles and eye glasses have been proved by thousands to be the best and the cheapest ever offered to the public.

	Steel.	Silver.	Gold.
Pebbles, Concave, Convex spectacles...	Rs. 6	8	22
Neutral tint Ditto Ditto	5	7	20
Crystal Ditto Ditto	3	6	18
Neutral tint D shape Ditto eye Preserver ..	5	10	25

Packing and postage ans 8.
Spectacles for cataract sight and of various kinds and make to be had.
37, Swallow Lane, Calcutta. MULICK & Co.

"PHOSPHODYNE."

TRADEMARK.—Sanctioned by H. M.'s Government.
HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.



Protected under the Trade Marks Act (38 and 30 Vict. ch. 91). Enacted by the "Queen's Most Excellent Majesty."

20th August, 1875.
Certificates under this Act have been granted to Dr. R. D. LALOR. By Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade marks given him the Sole Right to the trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE in England, Australia, Africa, China, Canada, and India.

**Discovered and so named, A. D. 1862, by
R. D. LALOR, M. D.**

Pure Solution of PHOSPHORUS in combination with Quinia cypripiden and Xanthoxylin, wonder of Modern Chemistry, free from Strychnia, and all Dangerously Active Drugs pleasant to the taste, and the only Safe, Prompt, and Reliable PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for overworked Brain, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement, Late Hours, Business Pressure, Nervous Prostration, Nerve Pain, Wasting Diseases, Asthmatic, Consumptive, Stomach and Liver complaints, Impaired Nutrition, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system, dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne.

Purifies and Enriches the Blood; clears the Skin; thoroughly invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles; Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life by supplying the PHOSPHORIC element which has been wasted, and thus Imparts Energy and Fresh Vitality to the exhausted Nerve-Electric Force, and Rapidly cures every form of Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Nervous Mind and Heart Diseases, from whatever cause.

Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne.

Being a natural RESTORATIVE, its Energising Effects are not followed by corresponding re-action; but are PERMANENT; and are frequently shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nervous Power, with a feeling of Vigour, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE gives back to the Human structure in a suitable form the Phosphoric or Lively Animating element of life which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the BRAIN, SPINAL MARROW, and NERVOUS SYSTEM, of a Nutritive, Tonic, and Invigorating character: thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more exhausting Processes of Life, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain and Muscular System which renders the MIND CHEERFUL, HAPPY, BRILLIANT, and ENERGETIC; entirely overcoming that Dull, Inactive, and Sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions. A Marvellous vitalising Restorative for Brain Toppers, Clergymen, Business Men, and all engaged in the competitive Struggle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. by all Export, Wholesale, and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Every bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, AND YOU HAVE BEEN IMPOSED ON BY A WORTHLESS IMITATION.

The Phosphoric Treatment of Disease, with cures, post free, from

DR. R. D. LALOR,

BAY HOUSE, 32, GAISFORD STREET,
LONDON N. W., ENGLAND,

The Sole Proprietor and Originator of Phosphodyne.
APPOINTED AGENTS IN INDIA.

Treacher & Co., Bombay, Rangoon Medical Hall 72, Bazaar, and Poona.
Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Hosie & Co., 76 Merchant Street, Rangoon.
Bathgate & Co., Calcutta.
R. Robertson, Ceylon.
O'Hara & Co., Bangalore.
West & Co., Chemists, Madras.
Gillon Bros., Kurrachee.
E. Gillon & Co., Lahore and Dalhousie.
Ball, Hobson, & Co., Chemists, Umballa.

And all the Leading Merchants in India and China

GOALANDA MELA AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

1881.

In consequence of the pressure of Census work, the proposed time for opening the above is unavoidably postponed. It has now been resolved to open the Mela on the 19th February. The Exhibition will last from the 25th February to the 5th March, both days inclusive. Prizes as usual will be awarded to the Exhibitors of best specimens of agricultural and indigenous manufactured produce, improvers of the breed of cattle, inventors of machinery and implements of trade and agriculture. &c.

MADANGOPAL SARCAR,
Assistant Secretary.

AMRITA CHOORNA.

A PANACEA

FOR

VARIOUS MALADIES.

THIS Medicine was formerly in a liquid form and known as the Amritarssa all over India and the adjacent countries. It is now converted into powder for reasons enumerated below.

1stly.—The qualities of the powder have been proved to supersede those of the liquid in an extraordinary degree. It is never spoilt if not mixed with water, whereas in liquid form the spoliation of the medicine occurred at times, but the cause was quite invisible.

2ndly.—The guaranteed safety of this powder during transit by Post. About two years ago unusual numbers of phials broke while in transit and a heavy loss was sustained by me and others.

3rdly.—Packing and Postage charges of this medicine are exceedingly low now. Five sets of medicine in a single Tin cover can be sent on a postage of annas 4 only all over India, and the charges of packing for 5 sets of medicine are annas 4.

This medicine has been a great boon to the public of India and the adjacent countries from its power of curing the most obstinate diseases with an unparalleled success. It is infallible in the cure of the diseases of the Cranium, diseases of the Lungs, Pthisis, Asthma, Palpitation of the Heart, Acidity &c, Colic Pain, Chronic Fever, Spleen and Chest and Heart diseases such as Consumption Liver, Jaundice, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Gout and Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Mercurial Taints, Blood diseases and those supposed to be irremediable.

It is the best specific for all sorts of female affections such as Dysmenorrhoea, Diseases after delivery, Menorrhagia, Hysteria, Fearful dreams, Delivery of still-born child and others and can be relied on as the safest medicine.

Hundreds of testimonials from gentlemen having occasion to try this medicine in themselves and in others have been published in the form of a Pamphlet in Bengali, and can be had on application.

The cost of each set of Amrita Choorina is Rs. 4 only. Packing charges 4 As. and Postage 4 As.

A remitter of Rs. 50 at one time can have 14 sets of the medicine and thereby becomes a gainer of Rs. 11-8 in the bargain.

Purchasers are requested to examine my trade mark on each side of the packet.

All remittances should be made strictly in advance either by Postal Money orders or by Government Currency Notes. Court Fee Stamps will not be received.

HEM CHUNDER BANERJEA,

Mohalla, Missirpohra, Benares.

INFALLIBLE CHOLERA PILLS.

This medicine is the best of its kind and gives immediate relief. More than 90 per cent. patients are being cured. The cost of fifty Pills, which can be administered in more than twenty cases is Rs. 3-8.

The pamphlet contains only the principal certificates bearing testimony to the efficaciousness both of Amritarasa and the Cholera Pills and can be had on application with one anna postage stamp for despatch by post.

AMRITA RASA.

Cost of each phial is Rs. 5 only.

HEM CHANDRA BANERJEA,

Mohalla, Missirpohra, Benares

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.**HAMILTON & CO.****JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,**IN ORDINARY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY
OF INDIA.

Have the honour to announce that they
have received instructions from
Messrs. MOOLCHUND, HURRUCKCHUND,
BISHENCHUND,

Bankers of Moorshedabad.

TO SELL ON AN EARLY DAY,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

To the highest bidders, without limit or
reserve, in satisfaction of a mortgage,

A MAGNIFICENT AND SUPERB COLLEC-
TION OF NATIVE JEWELS.

Consisting of Head Ornaments, Cheeks or Throat
Ornaments, Bina or Forehead Ornaments, Earrings
and Ear Ornaments, Nose Rings, Bangles,
Bracelets, Wristlets, Thumb Ornaments, Tau-
beez, Jawson, Jhoomka, Dhenree, Haris,
Chandra Haris, Valuable Rings, &c., set
with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds,
Pearls, and Cat's-eyes of the first
water, and of a purity and
quality rarely seen; also
some fine Naorutons.

Strings of large Pearls, Diamond Studs,
AND A NUMBER OF EMERALDS QUAINLY
CARVED.

Full particulars will be announced hereafter.

These valuable and superb articles will shortly be
placed on view, and drawings and catalogues are now
in course of preparation.

Hamilton and Co.*Jewellers in Ordinary*

TO

H. E. THE VICEROY & H. R. H. THE PRINCE

OF WALES.

CALCUTTA.

PEREIRA, CHATTERJEE & Co.,

BUILDERS,

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS,
GENERAL CONTRACTORS

AND

Land, House and Commission Agents,

A. Hastings Street, & 7, North Road Entally,
CALCUTTA.**FOR SALE-CHEAP.**

1. A small Steam Launch 37' x 6'-6" fitted with
two cylinders and a multitubular high pressure Boiler,
consumes a small quantity of coal.

2. A Howard's patent Boiler in 6 Sections 60 H. P.,
never been used, very suitable for transporting, deserv-
ing the attention of up-country Agents for Factories
and Screwing Companies.

Apply to Krishna Chandra Chowdhuri, Bhawanipur.

DARJEELING STEAM TRAMWAY CO. LD.

NOTICE.

A further portion of this Tramway from Kurseong
to Sonada was opened for Traffic on the 1st instant.
9th February, 1881. } GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT
& Co., Secretaries.

Notice.

Will shortly be published speeches and minutes of
the Hon'ble Rai Kristodas Pal Bahadur, C. I. E.
Price to Subscribers, Rs. 2. To Non-Subscribers Rs. 3.
Postage 2 annas. Intending Subscribers are to send
in their names and subscription strictly in advance to
Ram Chunder Palit, No. 16, Bheem Ghose's Lane,
Calcutta.

READY FOR SALE.

Speeches of Baba Surendra Nath Banerjee, Cloth
Bound 1-8, Paper Bound 1, Postage 2 annas per copy.
To be had of R. C. Palit, No. 16 Bheem Ghose's
Lane, Calcutta.

F. W. BAKER & Co.,

SILK MERCERS AND FURNISHING UPHOLSTERERS.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

Plain & Brocaded Silks,
Plain & Brocaded Sat in
Plain & Brocaded Velvets,
Silk Stockings, Silk Vests,
Silk Pants, Silk Handkerchiefs.

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.

Velvet Pile and Brussels Carpets

Mirrors! Mirrors!! Mirrors!!!

Gerandoles! Gerandoles!!

In handsome Gilded & Black & Gold
Frames, in several beautiful designs.

A VISIT OF INSPECTION SOLICITED.

F. W. BAKER AND Co.,

**9, Old Court House Street,
CALCUTTA.****Assurance of Lives.**

THE STANDARD OFFICE affords every facility
to persons desirous of effecting Assurances.

RATES.—The Rates of Premium within recent
years have been considerably reduced at most
ages. Lower rates are not justified by the Com-
pany's own experience, now of considerable ex-
tent, nor by the most recent investigations into
the mortality of European lives in India.

FUNDS.—The Funds amount to upwards of Five
Millions Sterling, and are invested only in
unexceptionable Securities, detailed particulars
of which are published annually.

Copies of Prospectus, &c., may be obtained on ap-
plication.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE. ESTABLISHED 1825.
Calcutta Branch Office—GEO. L. KEMP, Secy.

NOTICE.

Wanted an Overseer and a Sub-overseer with
necessary qualifications for the District Road Cess
Committee of Bakargunge on salaries of, including
travelling allowance, Rs. 100. and Rs. 50 respectively,
per mensem. Applications with copies of testimonials
to be forwarded to the Chairman, Road Cess Commit-
tee Bakargunge, up to 5th March next.

VERY URGENT NOTICE.—Price with postage Rs. 2-2
a copy.—The Third and Considerably Improved Edi-
tion of my Complete Key to Lethbridge's Large "Sele-
ctions" &c., is in the Press, and will be ready for sale
within one month from this date. Caution. As my
copy-right of this book is twice registered, any Key
speculator using my notes, and wholesale paraphrases,
will be prosecuted according to law.

RUSSICK LAUL SIRCAR,

Author of Entrance Keys from the
year 1867 to 1881.

"The Cottage," via Barranagore Post Office, the
8th February 1881.

ROAD CESS DEPARTMENT.

Wanted a Draftsman and estimator on a salary of
Rupees 50 per month, one who has had practical ex-
perience will be preferred.

Apply with copies of testimonials on or before the
28th current to the District Engineer, Monghyr.

DISHONESTY THE VERY WORST POLICY POSSIBLE OR
TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.—A pamphlet written
with a view to benefit students, and all who go up for
competitive examinations, whether they be European
or Native gentlemen. Price one anna, postage (from
1 to 10 copies) 1/2 anna.

To be had at the Baptist Mission Press Calcutta.

**NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.****President.**

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Special Notice.

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bonus Year, 1880.

THE Books for the current Quinquennial Period close
on 31st December next, when the profits accrued
during the five years will be ascertained and divided.

All Policies on the Participating Scale opened in
1880, will share in that Division, and at the close of
each future Quinquennium will rank for a higher
Bonus compared with later Entrants.

The Bonus is calculated not only on the Original
sum Assured, but also on all existing Bonus Addi-
tions previously declared.

At last Division in 1875 the Bonus ranged, accord-
ing to the duration of the Policy, from £1-5s. to £2
per cent. per annum on the Original Sum Assured.

The Progressive Improvement of the Life Assurance
Department may be marked by contrasting the follow-
ing results for the first four years of the past Quin-
quennial Period with those of the present Quinquenni-
um, viz.—

	1871-74.	1876-79.
New Assurances	£3,204,135	£3,998,880
Revenue	£1,542,144	£1,744,598
Additions to Funds	£321,077	£502,686

The rates are moderate and compare favorably with
those of other offices, as the following examples will
shew.

During life for assuring Rs. 1,000 payable at death
without profits.

FOR CIVILIANS.		FOR MILITARY MEN.	
Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
20	25 6 0	20	33 11 0
25	27 2 0	25	35 9 0
30	29 7 0	30	37 5 0
35	32 7 0	35	39 2 0
40	35 14 0	40	41 9 0
45	38 3 0	45	45 4 0
50	46 6 0	50	50 4 0

Indian Branch.**CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.**

1, HASTINGS-STREET, CALCUTTA.

Local Board of Directors.

R. A. LYALL, Esq., (Lyall, Rennie & Co.), Merchant.
W. C. MORGAN, Esq., Solicitor.

ROBERT STEEL, Esq., Merchant.

General Agents for India; ROBERTS, MORGAN
& CO.

No. 1, Hastings-Street, Calcutta.

N.B.—RISKS ON NATIVE LIVES are accepted on
special terms.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE:

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the
principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta
Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden,
Calcutta. Post free, at 4 oz., Rs. 6 : 8 oz., Rs. 11,
16 oz., Rs. 20-12 Cash with order.

P. W. - D.**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.**

Contractors willing to tender for repairs to Public
Buildings at Dacca to be finished during the current
official year can obtain further particulars from the
Executive Engineer, Dacca Division.

W. B. BESTIC, C. E.

Assistant Engineer.

For Ex. Engineer, Dacca Division.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less
than one month.

IN TOWN.		Rs. As.
Per Month		1 2
" Annam		11 8
" Single Copy		0 8

IN MOFUSSIL.

In Advance per Annam		13 4
Arrear Do.		15 8

BATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.

Per line		0 4
----------	-------	-----

Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, at
the HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No 108, BARANUSSEY GHOSH'S
STREET, CALCUTTA.